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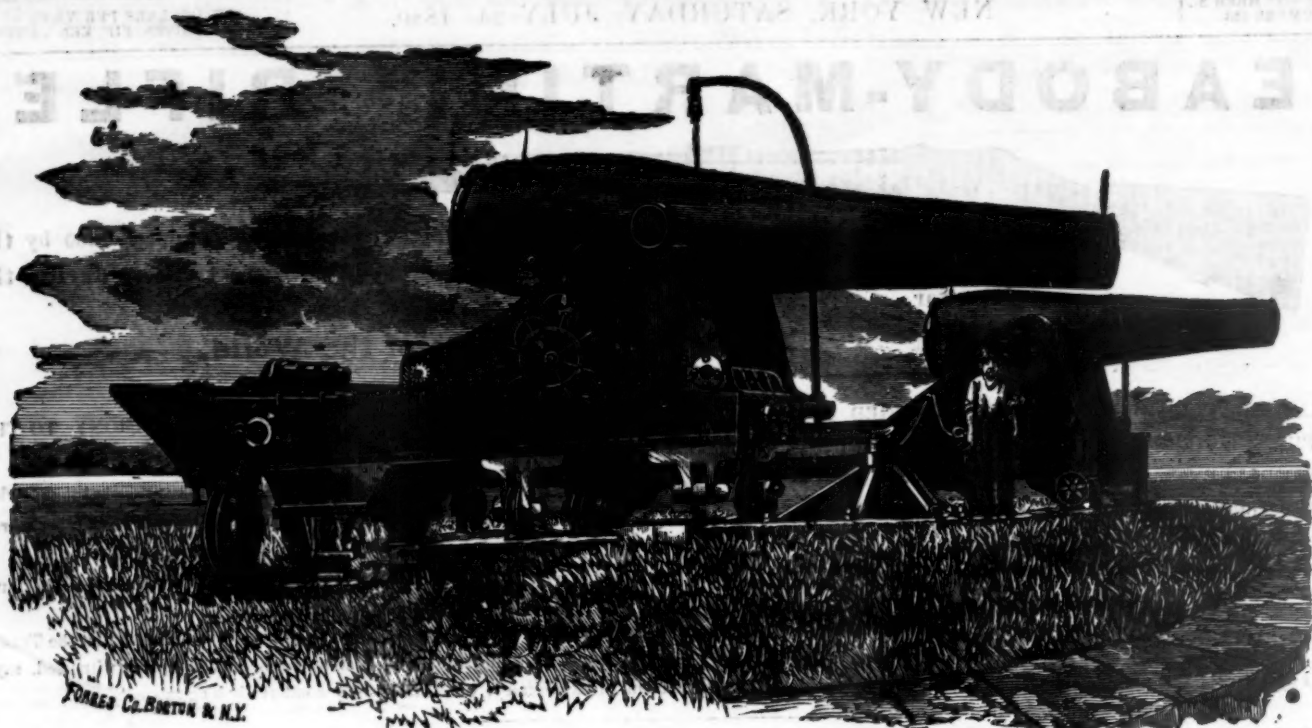
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE ARMY.

G. O. 59, H. Q. A., July 20, 1880.

Specifies the classes of insane persons entitled to admissions to the Government Hospital for the Insane, under the acts approved June 16, 1880, and March 3, 1875.

G. F. O. 5, D. N. M., IN FIELD, FORT CRAIG, June 19, 1880.

Directs that hereafter commanding officers of Battalions and Companies serving in this District will forward their Field Returns and report of scouts to the Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Dist. of New Mexico, at Santa Fe, N. M.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Brig.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry will proceed, on public service, to Bismarck, End of Northern Pacific Railroad Track, Fort Abraham Lincoln, and Fort Yates, and will then return to Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 82, July 10, D. D.).

Brig.-Gen. C. C. Augur is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers appointed by S. O. 154, July 15, 1880, from W. D., to examine and report upon the codification of the Regulations of the Army (S. O., July 20, W. D.).

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major D. G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate, Hdqrs. Dept. of the Missouri (S. O. 151, July 13, D. M.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. James Gillies, A. Q. M., will, in accordance with the terms of par. 1, S. O. 118, report to the C. O., Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as Post Q. M. (S. O. 119, July 16, D. E.).

Major J. G. C. Lee, Q. M. Dept., Depot Q. M. at St. Paul, will proceed to Fort Assiniboine and report to the C. O. at that place for temporary detached service there, in charge of the construction and completion of the post. When the construction at Fort Assiniboine shall have progressed so far that, in the discretion of Major Lee, it may be turned over for completion to the Q. M. of the post, Major Lee will transfer the duty to that officer, and will then return to his station in St. Paul, Minn. During the temporary absence of Major J. G. C. Lee on detached service from St. Paul, Capt. E. B. Gibbs will act as Depot Q. M. in St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 82, July 10, D. D.).

Leave of absence for fourteen days is granted Lieut.-Col. Alexander J. Perry, Q. M. Dept., Governor's Island, N. Y. (S. O. 30, July 16, M. D. A.).

Capt. James W. Souley, A. Q. M., will proceed to Whipple Bks., A. T., reporting upon arrival to the C. O. Dept. of Arizona, for duty as Depot Q. M. at Whipple Depot, A. T. (S. O. 95, July 9, M. D. P.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. C. A. Allgood, Military Storekeeper, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. Harbor (S. O. 121, July 20, D. E.).

Capt. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty according to his brevet of colonel while in command of the Leavenworth Military Prison (S. O., July 16, W. D.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q. M. Dept. are announced: Major James J. Dana, Q. M., now Chief Q. M. Dist. of New Mexico, is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of the Missouri, and will report by letter to the Q. M. Gen. for duty at Nashville, Tenn., relieving Lieut.-Col. James A. Ekin, Deputy Q. M. Gen., of the duties pertaining to the investigation of war claims for Q. M. stores filed in the Q. M. Gen.'s Office by citizens in Tennessee, under the provisions of section 900, Revised Statutes, act of July 4, 1864, and act amendatory thereof. Major J. G. C. Lee, Q. M., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will report to the Lieut.-Gen., Comdg. Mil. Div. of the Missouri, for duty as Chief Q. M. of the Dist. of New Mexico (S. O., July 19, W. D.).

The journey from New Orleans, La., to Mobile, Ala., and return, made July 20 by Capt. A. J. McGonigle, A. Q. M., on public business, is approved (S. O. 89, July 20, D. S.).

The journey performed by Major George B. Dandy, Q. M., Disbursing Q. M., on June 28, from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver, W. T., and return, was on public business, and is approved (S. O. 114, July 7, D. C.).

The journeys performed by Major Charles G. Sawtelle, Q. M., Chief Q. M., to Portland, Ore., and return, on public business, on May 26th, June 11th, 24th, and 30th, 1880, were under the verbal orders of the Dept. Comdr., which are confirmed (S. O. 113, July 6, D. C.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Com'y Sergt. Ernest Boerner, now on duty at Fort Lewis, Colo., will, upon the abandonment of that post, or as soon thereafter as his services can be spared, proceed to the new post in southwestern Colorado for duty (S. O., July 19, W. D.).

The journeys performed by Major Thomas C. Sullivan, C. S., Purchasing Commissary, hence to Portland, Ore., and return, on May 3d, 5th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 19th, 29th, June 5th, 10th, 12th, 18th, 21st, 24th, and 28th, were on public business, and are confirmed (S. O. 113, July 6, D. C.).

Com'y Sergt. Michael Keenan is relieved from duty at Fort Bayard, N. M., and will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., for duty, to relieve Com'y Sergt. David Jones, who, on being relieved, will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty. Com'y Sergt. George A. Spangenberg is relieved from duty at Little Rock Bks., Ark., and will proceed to Fort Marcy, N. M., for duty, to relieve Com'y Sergt. James H. Johnson, who will proceed to Fort Craig, N. M., for duty. The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri is authorized to transfer Com'y Sergt. Johnson from Fort Craig to Fort Cummings, N. M., if in his judgment at any time it will be for the best interests of the service (S. O., July 21, W. D.).

Com'y Sergt. Ffahler, recently appointed, is ordered to report to Dept. of the Missouri for duty at Rawlins.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—So much of par. 1, S. O. 88, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, as directs A. A. Surg. Cyrus K. Merriam to repair to White Bluffs, W. T., for temporary duty, is rescinded (S. O. 109, June 29, D. C.).

Capt. and Asst. Surg. Charles L. Heilmann are detailed on duty as members of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 102, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 108, June 28, D. C.).

Capt. Timothy E. Wilcox, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Boise Bks., I. T., July 6 (S. O. 108, June 28, D. C.).

A. A. Surg. M. G. Cockey will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty (S. O. 76, July 6, D. N. M.).

Asst. Surg. A. A. DeLoffre will proceed to the Camp on White River, Colo., and report to the C. O. U. S. Troops at that point, for duty as Post Surgeon. A. A. Surg. W. W. Rowan, having completed the duty with which he was charged, will return from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., via Fort Garland, Colo., to his station, Camp near Los Pinos, Colo. (S. O. 144, July 5, D. M.).

On request of the Q. M. Gen. of the Army, Asst. Surg. John Brooke (Newport Bks., Ky.) is assigned the duty of observing the manufacture of certain hand stretchers for Ambulance wagons, Army pattern, at the Jeffersonville Depot of the Q. M. Dept.; he will confer in person with Lieut.-Col. Ekin, Deputy Q. M. Gen., accordingly. Asst. Surg. Brooke will return to his station when his presence at the Depot is no longer necessary (S. O. 87, July 16, D. S.).

The contract with A. A. Surg. W. H. Comegys is, at his own request, annulled, to take effect when relieved at Fort Bayard, N. M., by A. A. Surg. M. G. Cockey (S. O. 152, July 14, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. Frederick Lloyd, having completed the duty assigned him by par. 1, S. O. 62, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 84, July 13, D. D.).

A. A. Surg. S. H. Van Cleave will await, at San Antonio, Tex., the arrival of the battalion of the 25th Inf., under the command of Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, 25th Inf., and then report to that officer, for duty with the battalion on route to Yankton, D. T. On the completion of the duty, A. A. Surg. Van Cleave will comply with the requirements of the latter portion of par. 1, S. O. 77, c. s., Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 136, July 9, D. T.).

A. A. Surg. C. K. Gregg will report to the C. O. Fort Concho, Tex., for duty (S. O. 137, July 10, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. J. H. T. King, member G. C.-M. at Fort McIntosh, Tex., July 15 (S. O. 137, July 10, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. J. B. Girard, member G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., July 16 (S. O. 136, July 9, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. M. K. Taylor, member G. C.-M. at Fort McKavett, Tex., July 26, for the trial of Capt. G. A. Armas, 10th Cav. (S. O. 139, July 13, D. T.).

Leave of absence for four months is granted Surg. Charles E. Greenleaf (S. O., July 20, W. D.).

The leave of absence for fifteen days granted Surg. Joseph C. Bailly, is extended ten days (S. O. 97, July 12, M. D. P.).

Major W. M. Notson, Surg., is detailed for duty as a member of the G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Columbus Bks., Ohio, by S. O. 132, June 16, 1880, from W. D. (S. O., July 20, W. D.).

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. Edward B. Moseley, Asst. Surg., Fort Sidney, Neb., to take effect as soon as another Medical officer is available during his absence (S. O. 66, July 17, D. P.).

Hosp. Steward Joseph Martin is relieved from duty at Columbus Bks., Ohio, and will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for duty (S. O., July 19, W. D.).

Hosp. Steward Walter L. Haines is assigned to duty at Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 84, July 13, D. D.).

Hosp. Steward Chas. Wilecek, now on furlough, is assigned to duty at the post of San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 140, July 14, D. T.).

Hosp. Steward Jas. H. McEachron was discharged by expiration of term of service at Fort Sully, D. T., July 4, 1880.

Hosp. Steward Chas. Knaeble died at Fort Lowell, A. T., July 1, 1880.

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Paymaster R. H. Towler is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. now in session at Fort Lowell, A. T., by virtue of par. 1, S. O. 66, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 84, July 3, D. A.).

Leave of absence for ten days, to take effect after the completion of payments to June 30, is granted Major J. E. Wasson, San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 138, July 12, D. T.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are announced: Lieut.-Col. George L. Feibiger, Deputy Paymaster Gen., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, to take effect upon a date to be determined by the Comdg. Gen. of that Dept., and will report for duty to the Paymaster Gen. Paymaster W. A. Rucker is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Missouri, to take effect upon the completion of his payments to June 30, 1880, and will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for duty as Chief Paymaster of that Dept. (S. O., July 17, W. D.).

Paymaster H. G. Thomas has been relieved from Dept. of Dakota and ordered to Dept. of the Missouri to relieve Major G. W. Baird, who is ordered to Dept. of Dakota.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept. Columbia, from Grave Creek to Roseburg, Ore., and return, on the 26th and 29th ultimo, and the 14th and 15th of June, and from Grave Creek to Jacksonville, Ore., on the 10th and 12th of June, were on public business, and are confirmed (S. O. 108, June 28, D. C.).

Lieut.-Col. G. K. Warren will proceed to his proper station, returning to New York City when the court of inquiry in his case shall again meet (S. O., July 16, W. D.).

1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept. of Columbia, will proceed to survey, locate, and mark a wagon road from Camp Cheilan, W. T., to some point on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, to be selected by him as the depot from which supplies for Camp Cheilan are to be sent by wagon transportation (S. O. 113, July 6, D. C.).

CHAPLAINS.—Post Chaplain William T. McAdams will, upon the expiration of the delay authorized by the Secretary of War, proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., for duty (S. O. 65, July 13, D. P.).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending July 19, 1880:

Cos. A, G, and I, 10th Cav., to Fort Concho, Tex.
Co. D, 18th Inf., to Fort Assiniboine, M. T.
Co. C, 24th Inf., to Cantonment Pena Colorado, Tex.
Co. I, 24th Inf., to Fort Stockton, Tex.

1st CAVALRY. Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and A. B. D. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; F. Boise Bks., Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.; E. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, Depot Q. M., Vancouver Depot, W. T., from Vancouver to Portland, Ore., and return, on May 11, 15, 21,

and 26, and on June 1, 9, 15, and 19, were on public business, and are confirmed (S. O. 109, June 29, D. C.).

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Peter S. Bonus, 3d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, Albert L. Mills, members, and 2d Lieut. Jacob G. Galbraith, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Boise Bks., I. T., July 6 (S. O. 108, June 28, D. C.).

Assignment to Duty.—1st Lieut. George S. Hoyle is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga. (S. O., July 19, W. D.).

Promotions.—The following promotions are announced: 1st Lieut. Max Wesendorf to be Captain, vice Winters, deceased, which carries him to Co. E, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; 2d Lieut. Robert P. Page Wainwright to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Wesendorf, promoted, which carries him to Co. A, Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 115, July 8, D. C.).

Enlisted Men.—Lance Corporal Joseph Burke, Co. G, will report to the C. O. of the Presidio, to take part in the Department rifle contest (S. O. 97, July 12, M. D. P.).

Private Albert T. Smith, Co. D, 1st Cav., will accompany 1st Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, 21st Inf., A. D. C., on public business, to camp at White Bluffs, Camp Cheilan, Fort Colville, Cour d'Alene, Lapwai, and Camp Howard, and to such other points as may be necessary, and will then return to Vancouver Bks. (S. O. 114, July 7, D. C.).

2nd CAVALRY. Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh, M. T.; D. F. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. F. U. Robinson is directed to comply with par. 4, S. O. 76, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 84, July 13, D. D.).

3rd CAVALRY. Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and C. G. L. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; B. D. F. Fort Sanders, W. T.; A. Fort McKinney, W. T.; H. K. Fort Washakie, W. T.; E. I. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Major Andrew W. Evans, Fort Fred Steele, W. T. (S. O. 65, July 13, D. P.).

Eleven months, Major C. H. Carlton, with permission to go abroad (S. O., July 22, W. D.).

Fort Russell.—Jumping, racing, and hammer throwing were the Independence Day sports at this post. The long jump was won by Freeman with 16ft. 9in., the broad jump by Conner with 11ft. 8in., and the high jump, 5ft. 6in., by Freeman, who also won the 100 yard race in 10 1/2 seconds. A "lay out" fit for a prince in the dining room of Co. G was also part of the programme.

4th CAVALRY. Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and A. D. E. K. L. M. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort Elliott, Tex.
* With the Mackenzie Column. P. O. Los Pinos Agency, Colo.; † In the field.

Leave of Absence.—Six months, to take effect when his services can be spared, Capt. L. O. Parker (S. O., July 30, W. D.).

5th CAVALRY. Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. G. I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; B. D. F. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb.; H. L. Fort Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Enlisted Men.—The unexpired portion of confinement awarded Trumpeter Samuel Myers, Co. G, is remitted (S. O. 66, July 17, D. P.).

Fort Laramie.—Independence Day was celebrated at this post by a rifle contest between Cos. A and G, the former winning by a score of 155 to 146; distances, 300 and 400 yards; 25 shots at each; h. p. a. 250. Co. A stopped seven shots short of its score. This was followed by a tub race in the Laramie River, a 120 yard race, a hurdle race, a wheelbarrow race, a sack race, a go-as-you-please race, 2,730 yards, and horse racing on the track near the Platte River.

6th CAVALRY. Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Thomas, A. T.
* In the field.

Relieved.—Major A. K. Arnold is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Lowell, A. T., by S. O. 56, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 84, July 3, D. A.).

To Join.—The following named officers, recently promoted, will proceed to join their proper stations without unnecessary delay: Capt. L. A. Abbott, Co. K, Fort Verde, A. T.; 1st Lieut. T. A. Toney, Co. G, Camp Thomas, A. T. (S. O. 86, July 5, D. A.).

7th CAVALRY. Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; I. L. Fort Lincoln, D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.
* Camp Ben. Hodgson, Little Mo. River, W. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. H. J. Blum, 7th Cav., will repair to Salt Lake City, Utah, and report to 1st Lieut. Wm. W. McCammon, 14th Inf., J.-A. of G. C.-M., to give testimony on the trial of Private Michael Sullivan, Co. F, 7th Cav., on the completion of which Lieut. Blum will rejoin his company in the field (S. O. 83, July 13, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect from July 7, to apply for extension of eleven months and authority to go beyond sea, 1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington, Adj. (S. O. 82, July 10, D. D.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington, Adj., eleven months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., July 30, W. D.).

Enlisted Men.—Private H. G. Watson, Co. L, is detailed for duty at the Fort Abraham Lincoln Ordnance Depot (S. O. 85, July 16, D. D.).

8th CAVALRY. Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and G. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I. Fort Brown, Tex.; B. C. D. H. L. E. Fort Clark, Tex.; K. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh; M. San Felipe, Tex.; A. Fort Duncan, Tex.
† In the field.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. A. P. Caraher, 3d Lieut. J. W. Pinder, members, and 1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort McIntosh, Tex., July 15 (S. O. 137, July 10, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. R. A. Williams, three months (S. O., July 19, W. D.).

Enlisted Men.—Private Benjamin F. Reid, Co. F, is transferred to Co. B (S. O. 141, July 15, D. T.).

9th CAVALRY. Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; A. G. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. C. F. M. Fort Bayard, N. M.; K. Fort Union, N. M.; E. I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. Fort Lewis, Colo.; H. Fort Craig, N. M.
* Ordered to old Fort Cummings for field duty.
† In camp at Mesquero Indian Agency.
‡ In the field.

Enlisted Men.—Corpl. McCampbell, Co. M, Private Ship-

play, Smith, and Grady, Co. H, and Private Briscoe, Co. I, are relieved from duty with the detachment on duty at Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico, and will report to 1st Lieut. G. Valois, R. Q. M. 9th Cav., A. A. Q. M. in the field, at Fort Craig, N. M., who will send them to join their companies (S. F. O. 40, June 30, D. N. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A, D, E, F, G, H, I, M, Fort Concho, Tex.; C, H, K, Fort Davis, Tex.; B, L, Fort Stockton, Tex. In the field.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. M. M. Maxon and 2d Lieut. Calvin Esterly will proceed to Fort McKavett, Tex., and report on July 26, to Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Inf., J. A. of G. C.-M. instituted at that post by par. 2, S. O. 139, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, as witnesses in the case of Capt. G. A. Armes, 10th Cav. (S. O. 139, July 13, D. T.).

Capt. G. A. Armes will proceed to Fort McKavett, Tex., and report on July 26, to Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Inf., J. A. of G. C.-M. instituted at that post by par. 2, S. O. 139, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 140, July 14, D. T.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Major N. B. McLaughlin, 1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, W. H. Beck, and 2d Lieut. Leighton Finley, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., July 16 (S. O. 136, July 9, D. T.).

Assigned to Station.—Cos. A, G, and I are assigned to duty at Fort Concho, Tex., to date from July 17, 1880 (S. O. 136, July 9, D. T.).

Relieved.—Capt. Thomas J. Spencer is relieved as professor of military science and tactics at the Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale, Ill., and will join his company (S. O., July 16, W. D.).

G. C.-M.—A. G. C.-M. is ordered to convene at Fort McKavett, Tex., on July 26, for the trial of Capt. G. A. Armes, 10th Cav. The following officers are the detail for the court: Col. T. H. Neill, 8th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. A. J. Dallas, 22d Inf.; Major G. W. Schofield, 10th Cav.; Major A. L. Hough, Capt. C. J. Dickey, Capt. Francis Clarke, and Capt. C. W. Miner, 22d Inf.; Asst. Surg. M. K. Taylor, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Kell, 22d Inf., members, and Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 139, July 13, D. T.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R. I.; I, L, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H, Fort Preble, Me.; G, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, D, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, Jr., Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 131, July 20, D. E.).

Enlisted Men.—Private William Mayne, General Service, now supposed to be at Fort Monroe, Va., is assigned to Bat. C, 1st Art., and will be forwarded to the station of that battery, Fort Trumbull, Conn., at the first favorable opportunity (S. O., July 16, W. D.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A, D, M, Fort McHenry, Md.; C, Fort Johnston, N. C.; E, G, Fort Brown, Tex.; K, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, H, Washington Arsenal, D. C.; I, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; L, Fort Clark, Tex.; F, Corps Christi, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. Nathaniel Wolfe, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 141, July 15, D. T.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. James E. Wilson, two months, on Surg. certificate (S. O., July 15, W. D.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. E. M. Weaver, Jr., is relieved from duty at the Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, and will join his battery (S. O., July 21, W. D.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C, D, L, M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A, Fort Monroe, Va.; E, I, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H, Madison Bks, N. Y.; K, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; F, G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—Light Bat. C will join in the centennial celebration of the capture of Andros, which takes place at Tarrytown, N. Y., on Sept. 23, next. The battery will march to and from Tarrytown, the Q. M. Dept. providing for necessary ferry transportation (S. O. 121, July 20, D. E.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Abram C. Wildrick, John R. Myrick, Lewis Smith, 1st Lieut. James O'Hara, 2d Lieut. John E. Myers, George P. Scriven, D. A. Howard, members, and 1st Lieut. John B. Eaton, J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., July 26 (S. O. 121, July 20, D. E.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. Henry C. Dances is relieved from duty at the Bishop Seabury Mission, Faribault, Minn., and will join his battery (S. O., July 21, W. D.).

Enlisted Men.—Sergt. C. D. Hartgrove, Bat. F, will return to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. (S. O., July 17, W. D.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters and B, D, H, Presidio, Cal.; E, L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M, Fort Stevens, Or.; G, Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, C, K, Fort Point, Cal.; F, Point San Jose, Cal.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, of June 25, directing Capt. Charles B. Throckmorton, Fort Stevens, Ore., to repair to Dept. Hdqrs. on official business, is confirmed (S. O. 111, July 1, D. C.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. John T. French, Jr., is relieved from duty in Mil. Div. of Pacific, to enable him to comply with par. 2, S. O. 99, A. G. O. He is authorized to proceed to West Point, N. Y., by sea—mileage to be paid him by the shortest route (S. O. 98, July 13, M. D. P.).

1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard is relieved as professor of military science and tactics at the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., and will join his company (S. O., July 19, W. D.).

Death of an Old and Distinguished Soldier.—Died in the hospital at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on the 6th day of July, 1880, Private William Foster, Company F, 4th Artillery, aged 48 years.

Private Foster was born in the county of Somerset, England, and served during the Crimean war in the English army, being attached to the military train. He originally entered the service of the United States by enlistment in Company I, 2d New York Volunteer Artillery, on the 14th of November, 1861. He was thence transferred to Company D, 2d Artillery, serving two enlistments in that company during the War of the Rebellion, and with it participated in the following battles and combats:

Yorktown, Va., April and May, 1862; West Point, Va., May 7 and 8, 1862; Gaines Mills, Va., June 27, 1862; Golding's Farm, Va., June 28, 1862; Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862; Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862; Malvern Hills, Va., July 1, 1862; Manassas, Va., Aug. 30, 1862; South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; Marye's Heights, Va., May 2 and 3, 1863; Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1 and 2, 1863; Culpeper Court-House, Va., Sept. 13, 1863; Raccoon Ford, Va., Sept. 14 and 16, 1863; Madison Court-House, Va., Sept. 24, 1863; Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 11, 1863; Auburn, Va., Oct. 14, 1863; Buckland Mills, Va., Oct. 19, 1863; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 26, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5 and 6, 1864; Todd's Tavern, Va., May 7, 1864; Spotsylvania, Va., May 8 and 9, 1864; Beaver Dam, Va., May 9, 1864; Yellow Tavern, Va., May 11, 1864; Tolopotomy, Va., May 28 and 31, 1864; Bethesda Church, Va., May 30, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., May 31 and

June 3, 1864; Trevilian Station, Va., June 11 and 12, 1864; Deep Bottom, Va., July 26, 1864; Petersburg Mine, Va., July 30, 1864; Front Royal, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 22, 1864; Shepherdstown, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; Smithfield, Va., Aug. 28, 1864; Berryville, Va., Sept. 3, 1864; Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; Luray Valley, Va., Sept. 24, 1864.

Discharged twice as a Sergeant from Co. D, 2d Artillery, he re-enlisted in Light Battery F, 5th Artillery, in March, 1867; discharged thence as a Sergeant he re-enlisted in 1870 in Company F, 4th Cavalry, participated with that company in the Indian campaign in Texas in 1873-3, and for his intrepidity in the engagement with hostile Indians on the North Fork of Red River on the 29th of September, 1873, received special mention of his Colonel, and on recommendation of the General of the Army, was awarded a medal of honor by the Secretary of War for his specially distinguished services in that engagement. He was discharged as a Sergeant from the 4th Cavalry, and re-enlisted in Light Battery C, 3d Artillery. He was discharged as a Sergeant at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on the 4th day of April, 1880, and his 7th and last enlistment in the Army of the United States was in Company F, 4th Artillery, on the 5th day of May, 1880.

The signatures of his company and post commanders on all his discharges attest his high character for faithfulness, intelligence, and bravery. He escaped the dangers of many battlefields to finally fall a victim to heart disease, after an illness of but eight days. He was interred in the post cemetery of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., at about sunset on the 7th of May. The entire garrison of the Presidio attended his funeral.

English papers please copy. J. B. C.

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F, G, I, M, Atlanta, Ga.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; B, L, Little Rock, Ark.; H, Newport Bks, Ky.; D, E, Fort Brooke, Fla.; C, Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Major Richard Arnold, A. A. Insp. Gen. Dept. of East, will proceed to inspect the following posts: Fort Preble, Portland, Me.; Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., and Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn. He will also, on this tour, inspect the money accounts of disbursing officers at Boston, Mass., and at Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 120, July 17, D. E.).

Rifle Practice.—The following named officers and enlisted men serving in the Dept. of South will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., with a view to taking part in the competition at rifle practice for places in the Division team, viz.: St. Augustine, Fla.—2d Lieut. E. T. Brown; Sergt. J. Heifer, Bat. A, and Corpl. D. Slesinger, Bat. K. Little Rock, Ark.—2d Lieut. Wm. B. Homer; Sergt. T. W. Guinan, Bat. L, and Corpl. F. Mason, Bat. B. Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla.—2d Lieut. George E. Sage. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.—1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, and Sergt. E. Wehrsen, Bat. M. Post commanders will be careful to see that the enlisted men take with them to Governor's Island their full dress uniform, arms, equipments, etc. (S. O. 88, July 17, D. S.).

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A, B, E, G, H, I, K, San Antonio, Tex.; C, D, F, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Change of Station.—In connection with par. 2, S. O. 113, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, Cos. E and G will take station at the Post of San Antonio, Tex., and be prepared to move to the region west of the Pecos River, so soon as the proper transportation can be provided (S. O. 140, July 14, D. T.).

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. C. G. Starr, now at the Post of San Antonio, Tex., is detached from his company, and the C. O. 1st Inf. will assign him to duty with Co. E (S. O. 138, July 12, D. T.).

Commutation of Quarters.—The following officers of the 1st Inf. will be allowed commutation of quarters, from the dates set opposite their respective names—station, Post of San Antonio, Tex.—for such time as on duty, and not provided with public quarters: Col. W. R. Shafter, June 11; Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel, July 14; Capt. Thomas M. Tolman, June 11; Capt. R. G. Heiner, June 11; 1st Lieut. Matthew Markland, June 11; 1st Lieut. Frank H. Edmunds, July 14; 1st Lieut. and Adj. Louis Wilhelm, June 11, 1880 (S. O. 141, July 15, D. T.).

Assignment to Duty.—1st Lieut. Hugh T. Reed is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Southern Ill. Normal University, Carbondale, Ill. (S. O., July 16, W. D.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A, B, G, Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.; C, H, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, E, F, I, Camp Cheilan, Wash. T.; K, Camp Howard Idaho.

Detached Service.—The journey performed by Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam, from Vancouver to Wallula, W. T., between Oct. 15 and 18, and from Wallula to Vancouver, W. T., between Dec. 10 and 12, 1879, was under the verbal instructions of the Comdr. Dept. of Columbia, which are confirmed (S. O. 107, June 26, D. C.).

The telegraphic instructions of July 5, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, to the C. O. Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., directing him to send 2d Lieut. Henry H. Benham to report at Dept. Hdqrs. for detached service with scouts, are confirmed (S. O. 114, July 7, D. C.).

Leave of Absence.—The permission heretofore given 2d Lieut. Abner Pickering to avail himself of leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, on arrival of another officer of his company at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., to conduct Co. F, then at that point, to its proper station, Camp Chelan, W. T., is confirmed (S. O. 114, July 7, D. C.).

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and F, G, Fort Shaw, M. T.; A, Fort Benton, M. T.; K, Fort Logan, M. T.; B, D, H, I, Missoula City, M. T.; C, E, Fort Ellis.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B, E, Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; I, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; C, Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; F, H, Fort Bridger, W. T.; A, G, Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D, K, Fort Laramie, Wy. T.

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Fort Keogh, M. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. T. H. Logan will report in person to the C. O. of Fort Snelling, for duty with military convicts en route to the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth. After having turned over the convicts at the Military Prison, Lieut. Logan will send the other men of the guard to join their respective companies, and will return to his proper station (S. O. 83, July 12, D. D.).

Transferred.—2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, 5th Inf., is transferred to the 1st Art. (Bat. I, Fort Warren, Mass.), and will join his battery (S. O., July 21, W. D.).

Enlisted Men.—A furlough for one month is granted Sergt. Louis F. Ward, Co. B, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 158, July 15, D. M.).

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—En route to Camp on White River, Col. P. O. address, via Rawlins, Wy. T.; D, I, Snake Creek, Colo.

Notes from the 6th Infantry.—From "Camp at White River, Colo., July 11, 1880," our correspondent writes as

follows: We left Buford, Dakota, June 14, 1880, and arrived at our present camp July 7. The battalions of the 4th and 14th Infantry, commanded by Major Bryant, marched out the next morning. Major Bryant, who was formerly an officer of the old 6th, was rejoiced to meet again many of his old comrades in arms, and the regiment with which he was identified for so many years. Our march from Rawlins here was decidedly dusty. Alkali dust and heat make a combination provokingly disagreeable to one when on the tramp, and White River, though not free from wind and dust, is a welcome resting place. We arrived at Bear River the evening of July 3. General Hazen decided to remain here over the 4th, in honor of the day. The splendid bathing facilities afforded by this stream proved a perfect godsend to the command, and "taking headers" was naturally a feature of the day's programme. Directly in front of the General's tent a hospital tent was erected, and here the officers of the command gathered at 12 m. to celebrate the day. The following are the opening remarks of General Hazen, commanding the regiment:

I have invited the officers of this veteran and distinguished regiment, that for the first time in our many years of service we now see together, to join on this anniversary of our national independence, in noting the fact appropriately.—We are just entering upon a new and interesting field of duty after long and monotonous service in a different section, and it is with extreme pleasure that I observe a high military tone, good discipline, an earnest disposition to perform every duty with alacrity and cheerfulness, and to observe mutual kindness and good feeling everywhere. Knowing that his renown in the past will in no way surpass its deeds in future, I propose the health of the 6th Infantry.

The following regular toasts were then offered by General Hazen:

I propose the health of that exalted citizen, soldier, and statesman, Rutherford B. Hayes, the President of the United States.

I propose the health of my old school-fellow and friend, self-made and above reproach, at once great in mind, good in heart, and wise beyond his generation, the Republican candidate for the next President of the United States, James A. Garfield.

I now propose the health of an ex-officer of our own, the 6th Infantry; that intrepid, vigilant, and most admirable soldier, the Democratic nominee for the next President of the United States, Winfield S. Hancock.

These toasts were received with the utmost enthusiasm, and lively speeches from the different officers present intervened. Thus the old 6th at Bear River on the 4th of July, 1880, revived memories and "fought old fields anew," all feeling confident that whatever may await them in the future, its reputation will remain unimpaired. At Snake River we left Cos. D and I under command of Colonel O. H. Moore, but it is possible they will join the remainder of the regiment here soon, as there seems to be no real need of a garrison at that point. As General Hazen leaves here to-morrow for Washington, the command will devolve upon Colonel Huston, the veteran officer of thirty-seven years' service. Everything is quiet here at present, and the troops are busily engaged erecting shades to protect themselves from the intense heat. Temporary huts of adobe will probably be commenced soon, and all that can be done to make the troops comfortable during the winter will be pushed forward with energy. Colonel Forsyth, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, is here looking over the ground, and will take with him on his return such practical suggestions for the improvement of the camp as develop during his stay. The fishing is excellent, and, therefore, as the most of us are devoted disciples of old Isaac, we are resting content. CHAT.

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and C, H, K, Fort Snelling, Minn.; A, B, E, Fort Buford, D. T.; D, Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T.; G, I, Fort Stevenson, D. T.; F, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. George S. Young, Fort Buford, D. T., ten days (S. O. 68, July 21, M. D. M.).

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kantz.—Headquarters and C, F, H, Angel Island, Cal.; B, E, Benicia Bks, Cal.; D, Fort Bidwell, Cal.; I, Fort Gaston, Cal.; G, Fort Halleck, Nev.; A, San Diego Bks, Cal.; I, Fort Yuma, Cal.

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. Henry Johnson, at his own request, is relieved from the duty on which he has been sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will return to his station, Benicia Bks, Cal. (S. O. 97, July 12, M. D. F.).

Enlisted Men.—Private Thomas Scollins, Co. B, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will rejoin his company, stationed at Benicia Bks, Cal., immediately (S. O. 98, July 13, M. D. F.).

Private Michael Cusack, Co. G, 8th Inf., now with his command, is transferred to the Battalion of Engineers stationed at Willet's Point, N. Y. H. (S. O., July 16, W. D.).

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and K, H, Fort Omaha, Neb.; A, D, Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; I, Fort Sidney, Neb.; F, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.; B, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C, Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; E, Camp Sheridan, Neb.; G, Fort Robinson, Neb.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major William T. Gentry, Capt. Andrew S. Burt, Leonard Hay, 1st Lieut. Morris C. Foot, Adj. Edgar B. Robertson, George Palmer, members, and 1st Lieut. James Regan, R. Q. M., J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Omaha, Neb., July 14 (S. O. 64, July 12, D. P.).

Capt. Jesse M. Lee is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort McKinney, W. T., by par. 3, S. O. 44, and par. 1, S. O. 60, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte, and detailed as Judge-Advocate of same court (S. O. 65, July 13, D. P.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. John A. Baldwin is relieved from duty as J. A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort McKinney, W. T., by par. 3, S. O. 44, and par. 1, S. O. 60, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 65, July 13, D. P.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A, E, H, K, Fort Wayne, Mich.; F, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B, I, Fort Brady, Mich.; C, D, Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Released from Arrest.—Capt. S. H. Lincoln is released from arrest, and will report for duty (G. C.-M. O. 38, July 10, D. T.).

Capt. Lincoln.—I. Before a General Court-martial which convened at San Antonio, Tex., June 2, 1880, pursuant to par. 1, S. O. 95, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, of which Col. T. H. Neill, 8th Cav., is president, was arraigned and tried: Capt. S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf. Charge I.—Violation of the 61st Article of War Specification—Did, without sufficient cause or provocation, shoot with a pistol loaded with powder and ball, Private Charles J. McCaffrey, Co. A, 22d Inf., thereby causing the death of said McCaffrey: at or near Fort Griffin, Tex., April 29, 1879. Charge II.—Violation of the 62d Article of War. Specification—Did, without sufficient cause or provocation, shoot and kill Private Charles J. McCaffrey, Co. A, 22d Inf.: at or near Fort Griffin, Tex., April 29, 1879. Plea—To first charge and specification, Not Guilty. To second charge and specification, Not Guilty. Finding—Of the specification, first charge, Guilty, except the words: "without sufficient cause or provocation," and of the excepted words, Not Guilty; and the court attaches no criminality to the remainder. Of the first charge, Not Guilty. Of the specification, second charge, Guilty, except the words: "without sufficient cause or provocation," and of the excepted words, Not Guilty; and the court attaches no

criminality to the remainder. Of the second charge, Not Guilty, and the court does therefore acquit him, Capt. S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf.

In the foregoing case of Capt. S. H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., the evidence of one of the witnesses (who has given the words of the accused) proves that there was but little doubt, in the mind of the accused, as to his ability to cope with his aggressor, without the resort to fire-arms. The court-martial has given the benefit of that little doubt to the accused, though he gave none to the soldier. Military law and custom excuse a resort to fire-arms only in the last extremity, when all other resources have failed, or when necessary to quell a mutiny. Civil laws require, perhaps, more forbearance; and one of the duties of a military commander is to set an example of respect for such laws, in which duty the accused failed. For the foregoing reasons, the proceedings, only, in this case, are approved. The Commanding General appreciates the delicacy of the position attaching to the court-martial. At the same time, he feels the importance of warning all officers entrusted with the control of men, that, to secure their respect, it is not necessary to go armed, or to be ready to use arms at a moment's notice, on the false ground that an intoxicated soldier, whose condition should rather excite compassion than hostility, can insult his officer (G. C. M. O. 37, July 9, D. T.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. G. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; E. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; D. Fort Lincoln, D. T.
Leave of Absence.—Six months, on Surg. certificate, Capt. George L. Choley (S. O., July 19, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. E. Fort Apache, A. T.; D. Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Ordered to Dept. of Mo. to rendezvous at Fort Leavenworth.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 1st Lieut. J. A. Olmsted, R. Q. M. (S. O. 143, July 3, D. M.)

Target Practice.—Sergt. H. Lloyd, Co. C, and Private James Burke, Co. A, are detailed as competitors for position on the Department team for the Creedmoor match, and will report to the C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 143, July 3, D. M.)

Recruits.—The C. O. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will send the recruits at his post for the 13th Inf. to Santa Fe, N. M., under charge of the officer of the regiment who was left behind for that purpose (S. O. 144, July 5, D. M.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and B. D. I. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; G. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Craig, N. M.

* In camp at Mesquero Indian Agency.

† Ordered to Old Fort Cummings, N. M., for field duty.

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Stanton, N. M., will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private Charles Smith, Co. G, to take effect after his proposed re-enlistment in Co. A (S. O. 76, July 6, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and B. I. K. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. K. Fort Hill, Ind. T.; F. G. Fort Wallace, Kas.; H. Fort Craig, N. M.; D. Fort Bayard, N. M.
* In the field.
† At Coffeyville, Kas.
‡ With the Mackenzie Column. P. O. Los Pinos Agency, Colo.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. H. A. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort Lincoln, D. T.; I. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

To Join.—2d Lieut. Edward Chynoweth is relieved from special duty at Fort Snelling, and will proceed to join his company at Fort Sisseton (S. O. 82, July 10, D. D.)

Enlisted Men.—Private J. Gunther, Co. G, is detailed for duty at the Fort A. Lincoln Ordnance Depot (S. O. 85, July 16, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. K. Fort Assiniboine, Montana; G. H. Fort Shaw, M. T.; I. Fort Logan, Mont. T.

Change of Station.—Co. D (Morris') will be relieved from duty at Fort Ellis, M. T., and will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, M. T., and take post (S. O. 82, July 10, D. D.)

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause one hundred and six recruits to be prepared and forwarded to Bismarck, D. T., via Chicago, Ill., and St. Paul, Minn., for assignment to the 18th Inf. (S. O., July 19, W. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. E. F. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. I. Fort Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Garland, Colo.; G. ordered to the new post on the Mancos, N. M.
* With the Mackenzie Column. P. O. Los Pinos Agency, Colo.
† On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

Leave of Absence.—One year, Capt. J. H. Smith (S. O., July 22, W. D.)

Enlisted Men.—Corpl. Max Schroeder, Provost Guard, General Service, now at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is transferred to Co. E, 19th Inf., stationed at Los Pinos, Colo. (S. O., July 16, W. D.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.—Headquarters and A. B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. E. H. Fort Clark, Tex.; F. Fort Duncan, Tex.
* In the field.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic summons, dated June 24, 1880, for Capt. J. N. Coe to proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., as witness in the case of 2d Lieut. G. L. Rousseau, is confirmed. The duty having been completed, Capt. Coe will return to Worcester, Mass. (S. O. 140, July 14, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. T. W. Lord, R. Q. M., Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 138, July 13, D. T.)

Mounded Pay.—2d Lieut. J. A. Irons is announced, from April 29 to June 30, 1880, inclusive, as on duty in the service of the United States requiring him to be mounted. He is entitled to mounted pay, accordingly (S. O. 138, July 12, D. T.)

Enlisted Men.—Private James Murray, a deserter from Co. F, who surrendered himself at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 30, 1879, is, upon the report of the Post Surgeon, restored to duty without trial, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him at the time of desertion. He will be discharged on Surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O. 95, July 9, M. D. F.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and E. F. G. K. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; H. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; C. Fort Klamath, Or.; B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.
* Constructing telegraph, Pomeroy, W. T.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. Harry L. Bailey will proceed to White Bluffs, W. T., and report to the C. O. at that depot for duty until further orders (S. O. 113, July 6, D. O.)

Detached Service.—The journeys performed by Major Edwin

C. Mason, A. A. Insp.-Gen. Dept. of Columbia, to Portland, Ore., and return, on Sept. 1, 5, and 30, 1879, Jan. 7 and 8, and April 3, 1880, were on public business, and are confirmed (S. O. 109, June 29, D. O.)

The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. O. E. S. Wood, A. D. C., to Portland, Ore., and return, on June 14 and 23, were on public business, and are confirmed (S. O. 109, June 29, D. O.)

The telegraphic instructions from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, of June 26, directing the C. O. Fort Townsend, W. T., to send 2d Lieut. Harry L. Bailey to report at Dept. Hdqrs. for detached service, are confirmed (S. O. 111, July 1, D. O.)

2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow will proceed to Umatilla Agency, Ore., for the purpose of enlisting and bringing to Vancouver Bks, W. T., a force of 30 Indian scouts, authorized for service in Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 113, July 6, D. O.)

The telegraphic instructions of July 3, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, to the C. O. Co. H, directing him to hold his command at The Dalles, Ore., until further orders, are confirmed (S. O. 114, July 7, D. O.)

G. C. M. Service.—1st Lieut. Henry H. Pierce is relieved from duty as member and detailed as J. A. of G. C. M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 102, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 108, June 28, D. O.)

Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone and 1st Lieut. Daniel Cornman, members, G. C. M. at Boise Bks, I. T., July 6 (S. O. 108, June 28, D. O.)

1st Lieut. Edward B. Rheem is detailed a member G. C. M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 102, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 108, June 28, D. O.)

Relieved.—Capt. Evan Miles, George M. Downey, and William H. Boyle, are relieved as members G. C. M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 102, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 108, June 28, D. O.)

1st Lieut. Chas. E. S. Wood, A. D. C., is relieved as J. A. of G. C. M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 102, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 108, June 28, D. O.)

Commutation of Quarters.—There being no public quarters at Vancouver Bks, W. T., available for assignment to him, 2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow will be permitted to reside in the town of Vancouver, adjacent to the post, and commutation will be paid him from June 8, until public quarters shall become available, or until further orders (S. O. 109, June 29, D. O.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Vancouver Bks, W. T., is authorized to grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private Conrad Pawlitzsch, Band, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 111, July 1, D. C.)

Private Holmes L. Coon, Co. D, 18th Inf., now temporarily assigned to Co. F, 21st Inf., is transferred to that company (S. O., July 16, W. D.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and D. F. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; B. C. G. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Griffin, Tex.; E. San Antonio, Tex.

Detached Service.—The verbal order directing Capt. C. J. Dickey to act as a member of the Board of Officers convened by par. 2, S. O. 94, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, during the temporary absence of Capt. H. G. Brown, 12th Inf., A. D. C., is confirmed (S. O. 138, July 12, D. T.)

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. B. C. Lockwood will return to San Antonio, Tex., and report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 144, July 5, D. M.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.—Headquarters and B. E. K. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A. G. D. G. Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; I. Fort Reno, I. T.; F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.
* With the Mackenzie Column. P. O. Los Pinos Agency, Colo.

Assignment to Duty.—3d Lieut. E. B. Bolton is relieved from duty at the Mississippi Military Institute, Pass Christian, Miss., and detailed at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of the State of Mississippi, Starkville, Miss. (S. O., July 20, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Thomas M. K. Smith, Camp near Los Pinos, Colo., one month (S. O. 67, July 19, M. D. M.)

Inane Soldier.—The C. O. of Fort Elliott, Tex., will cause Private Charles McIntosh, Co. H, to be sent to Washington, D. C., for admission to the Government Asylum for the insane (S. O. 143, July 8, D. M.)

Enlisted Men.—The following named enlisted men of Co. H will return to Fort Elliott, Tex.; with permission to delay five days en route: Sergt. William S. Phillips and Private John Sanford (S. O., July 19, W. D.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. H. Fort Davis, Tex.; D. E. F. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G. K. Fort Concho, Tex.; C. Cantonment Pena Colorado, Tex.; I. Fort Stockton, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. S. Marsteller, now in San Antonio, Tex., will report to the C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex., to take charge of a detachment of recruits for the 10th Cav. and 24th Inf. (S. O. 136, July 9, D. T.)

G. C. M. Service.—Capt. F. M. Crandal, 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, Adj't., members, and 1st Lieut. Henry Wygant, J. A. of G. C. M. at Fort Davis, Tex., July 16 (S. O. 136, July 9, D. T.)

Capt. C. C. Hood, J. M. Thompson, and 1st Lieut. M. C. Wesells, members, G. C. M. at Fort McIntosh, Tex., July 15 (S. O. 137, July 10, D. T.)

Assigned to Station.—Co. C is assigned to duty at Cantonment Pena Colorado, Tex., from the date of its arrival there. Co. I is assigned to duty at Fort Stockton, Tex., to date from July 9 (S. O. 137, July 10, D. T.)

Cos. G and K are assigned to duty at Fort Concho, Tex., to date from July 4 (S. O. 140, July 14, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and B. F. G. I. Fort Randall, Dakota; C. E. Fort Hale, Dakota; A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Dakota.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. James Pratt will report to the Supt. General Recruiting Service to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Dakota, and will then rejoin his station (S. O., July 21, W. D.)

Military Academy.—The resignation of Cadet R. G. Proctor, 4th Class, has been accepted, to date July 3 (S. O., July 19, W. D.)

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade, 10th Cav., on certain camp and garrison equipage and recruiting property on hand at the recruiting rendezvous No. 112 North 9th street, St. Louis, Mo. (S. O., July 17, W. D.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Boise Bks, I. T., July 6. Detail: Two officers of the 21st Inf.; one of the Med. Dept., and four of the 1st Cav.

At Fort Omaha, Neb., July 14. Detail: Nine officers of the 9th Inf.

At Fort McIntosh, Tex., July 15. Detail: Three officers of the 8th Cav.; three of the 24th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Davis, Tex., July 16. Detail: Four officers of the 10th Cav.; three of the 24th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort McKavett, Tex., July 26, for the trial of Capt. G. A. Ames, 10th Cav. For officers detailed see 10th Cav.

At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., July 26. Detail: Eight officers of the 3d Art.

Base Ball.—A game of base ball was played at Fort Lincoln, July 8, between the Fort Lincoln club and the Fort Yates nine, resulting in a victory for the former by a score of 34 to 16.

Military Prisoners.—The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Jerry Cashman, July 18; Joseph Hanson and Julius L. Stevens, July 26, 1880 (S. O. 152, July 14, D. M.)

Hotchkiss Rifles.—Circular, July 14, Mil. Div. of Pacific, directs Company Commanders in the Dept. of California, to whose companies Hotchkiss magazine rifles have been issued, to forward without delay to these Headquarters, through the proper channels, a report giving their opinions as to the efficiency of these arms, and their adaptability to the military service of the United States.

Target Practice.—The following named enlisted men will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., with a view to taking part in the competitions in rifle practice for places in the Division team: Sergt. Henry P. Barney, G. 1st Art.; Sergt. James Campbell, K. 3d Art.; Corpl. Michael Padden, F. 1st Art.; Corpl. Timothy Mahoney, F. 1st Art.; Corpl. Olin R. Prindle, F. 1st Art.; Corpl. Andrew J. Hubbard, E. 10th Inf.; Private John Donovan, B. 1st Art., and Private Joseph Rivi, L. 1st Art. (S. O. 119, July 16, D. E.)

Loading Materials.—The recent issue of loading materials for the long range rifle shells, to Bata. E. F. and L. 1st Art.; B. F. and G. 3d Art., and Co. F, 10th Inf., having been made by mistake of the Ordnance Department, the commanders of the batteries and company named will turn in the loading materials in question to Capt. H. G. Litchfield, 2d Art., on special duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of East in connection with rifle practice (S. O. 120, July 17, D. E.)

New Mexico Troops.—Major H. E. Noves, 4th Cav., will proceed on the morning of June 20, with Cos. H and I, 4th Cav., to Fort Cummings, N. M., and there assume command of the three companies 4th Cav. now en route to that place, conforming to letter of instructions of June 19, from Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico. On arrival of Major Noves, 4th Cav., with his command at Fort Cummings, N. M., Major Morrow will relieve the companies 9th Cav. from duty there, directing them to proceed to such point as he considers their services most needed. On arrival of the company 4th Cav., to be designated by Major Noves, at Loyd's Ranch, or Santa Barbara, Cos. I and K, 9th Cav., will report to the C. O. Third Battalion New Mexico Troops and will be assigned to duty until further orders as follows: Co. I, 9th Cav., at Aleman, N. M., and Co. K, 9th Cav., at Palomas, N. M. The pack mules, sparagoes, and packers with Cos. I and K, 9th Cav., will be transferred by the responsible officer, Lieut. S. S. Pague, 15th Inf., A. A. Q. M. Ojo Caliente, to Lieut. R. T. Emmet, 9th Cav., A. A. Q. M. Detachment Indian Scouts. The telegraphic instructions of June 8 to C. O. Second Battalion New Mexico Troops, to order 2d Lieut. M. D. Parker, 9th Cav., to join his company in the field near Palomas, N. M., are confirmed. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from Dept. Hdqrs. Col. Edward Hatch, the Dist. Comdr., will proceed, June 20, to Santa Fe, N. M., on public business (S. F. O. 38, June 19, D. N. M.)

The three Battalions New Mexico Troops organized by G. F. O. 1, from Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico, are discontinued (G. O. 4, June 26, D. N. M.)

(These battalions were organized as follows: 1st Battalion—Cos. B, C, H, L, and M, 9th Cav.; Apache Scouts, and Co. L, 6th Cav., commanded by Major A. P. Morrow. 2d Battalion—Cos. A, D, F, and G, 9th Cav., commanded by Capt. H. Carroll. 3d Battalion—Cos. E, I, and K, 9th Cav.; Detachment 15th Inf., and Navajo Scouts, commanded by Capt. A. E. Hooker, 9th Cav.)

MILITARY PRISON AT LEAVENWORTH.—Adj't.-Gen. Drum, who has just returned from an inspection of the military prison at Leavenworth, Kan., is reported as saying that it is unquestionably the best reformatory institution in the country and commends itself to those interested in prison discipline and labor. It was opened five years ago and, when planned, embodied all the good features of the large prisons and penitentiaries in the United States. It has now 354 prisoners, soldiers sentenced by Court-martial for felonies, who are taught mechanical branches and are subject to military as well as prison discipline, the superintendent and assistants being officers of the Regular Army. Already the shops manufacture the soldiers' shoes for the Army, and a better class of work is obtained than under the former mode of purchasing. The usefulness of the institution is to be further increased by the manufacture of Army clothing and camp and garrison equipage. The Secretary of War, who made the inspection with the Adjutant-General, reports that he personally conversed with a large number of the prisoners and asked if they had any complaint to make against the officers or their treatment. Neither in the prison or in the hospital was there a single convict who had a word of complaint to make. The Secretary says that everything about the management of the prison was in the highest degree satisfactory to him.

FORT YATES.—Describing the visit of a party of excursionists to this post, July 5, the Bismarck Tribune says: "Fort Yates is one of the prettiest military posts on the Missouri River, and the officers take great pride in keeping it a desirable place not only for themselves but for their families and lady friends to live. To this may be attributed the fact that there are fewer officers absent on leave from this post than any other post on the river. An opera house equal to any in the territory has just been completed, and everything about the post is cheerfully and tastefully arranged. The 17th Infantry band, one of the crack bands of the country, discoursed some excellent music, and the dress parade at low sun was witnessed with a great deal of interest by the visitors. Fort Yates celebrated on Saturday, July 3, and a pleasant time was never had at that beautiful post. There were horse races, foot races, wheel-barrow races, pony races, slow mile races, base ball contest, attempts at climbing a greased pole, etc. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks, under the supervision of Lieut. Burns, and altogether the day was one long to be remembered. In the rifle match some very accurate skill was displayed. The captains were Capt. O'Brien and Dr. Maus, with five men each. An average of 75 per cent. at ranges two and five hundred yards was the result. The committee of arrangements were Capt. O'Brien, Dr. Maus, and Lieuts. Edgerly and Howe." The excursionists were very much disgusted to find that Indian sun-dance at Standing Rock Agency which they went to see had been stopped by Agent Stephan, who wrote to Gen. Carlin, saying that it was the wish of the Interior Department that the dance should go on. To this letter this reply was sent:

"J. A. Stephan:
"Sir: I have just received your letter of this date (July 4) in regard to the Indian sun-dance which excites my astonish-

ment very much indeed, as you alone are responsible for the barbarous and sickening exhibitions. It's now 2:30 by the clock. I understand the barbarities have been perpetrated already. You could easily have prevented them if you had notified me of your wishes in time and applied for assistance. I disapprove of this dance as strongly as anyone else, and would have prevented it if you had requested me to do so. For your own reasons you have chosen not to call for assistance and the responsibility rests with you. All the harm has already been done. Very respectfully,

"W. P. CARLIN,
"Lieut.-Col. 17th Infantry, Comd'g Post."

The Bismarck correspondent of the *Pioneer Press* writes, July 16, as follows concerning Gen. Sherman's visit to this post: Gen. Sherman and Terry, with Miss Sherman, Col. Bacon and Ruggles, arrived at Fort Yates yesterday morning, and were escorted from the landing to Gen. Carlin's house by the troops, after which Gens. Sherman and Terry closely inspected the buildings and improvements at the post, including the gardens, of which there are over fifty acres in vegetables, promising an unusual yield. After the tour of the post they received the officers, who called to pay respects. They visited the Indian agent next, in whose company they spent nearly two hours, questioning him sharply. In the afternoon a delegation of settlers waited on Gen. Sherman and were invited by him to express their views as to the effect the withdrawal of troops from the post would have upon the settlements on the east side of the river. With one accord they stated plainly that if Fort Yates was abandoned further settlement would not only cease, but those already in that country would be compelled to leave their homes, and thoroughly satisfied Sherman of the truthfulness of their assertions.

These statements were made in the presence of Agent Stephan, to whom Gen. Sherman turned after he had finished, and said:

"Do you think you can maintain order and peace among the Indians of your agency if Fort Yates is abandoned?"

"I do."

"Well, then, you do not believe that these settlers would suffer?"

"I do not."

"Mr. Agent, were you ever at an agency where there were no troops?"

"No."

"Did you ever have charge of any other agency?"

"No."

"Well, Mr. Agent, let me tell you that the Indian at an agency where there are troops is a very different kind of a bird from the Indian at an agency where there are no troops."

Gen. Terry then stated to the agent that in 1876 it was necessary for him to come here with the whole of the 7th Cavalry, besides the nine companies of infantry then stationed here to disarm these very Indians and overawe them. Gen. Terry asked the settlers if they saw many armed Indians at the present day. They replied: "Yes, they pass our homes every day carrying arms, and when the troops leave they will not be afraid to use them." Gen. Sherman assured the settlers that he would do all he could to protect them and their property, and if in order to satisfy the Interior Department it was necessary to abandon Yates and the interest of the country demanded it, as he believed it did, another post would be established in this vicinity, perhaps on the east side of the river; but such a move would necessitate the destruction of much property at Yates, and serious loss to the Government. Turning to the agent, he said: "If Yates is abandoned every building will be torn down, and not even a clapboard left." Of course Gen. Sherman did not make public what his recommendation would be, but it is generally understood that the post will remain intact if it is left to him. The general tenor of the whole investigation was such as to vindicate Gen. Carlin in the course which he has pursued, and to substantiate his reports. At 3 o'clock a hop was given to Gen. Sherman and party, in which the General took part. Gen. Terry and Gen. Ruggles returned this evening from Fort Yates, and left in a special car for St. Paul.

Another despatch dated Bismarck, D. T., July 14, says: Gen. Carlin, commanding Fort Yates, has appointed a board of officers to investigate the fraud that was recently perpetrated at the Indian agency in weighing. The weights were drilled and corks put in them, so that a steer of 1,000 pounds would pull down 1,300 pounds. T. T. Chaff discovered the fraud and stopped its complete execution. The board comprises Capt. Van Horn, and O'Brien, with T. T. Ogle as recorder. A reward of \$50 is offered the witness who will give information that will lead to the offender's detection.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. M. asks the address of General Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. Army? ANSWER.—Detroit, Michigan.

"Tison" asks "at what price is the Army ration computed?" ANSWER.—The cost varies monthly a slight fraction, but the average cost of a ration is about fourteen cents.

F. H. W. asks as to the action on a bill presented in Congress last session contemplating withdrawal of charge of desertion against all persons absent three years or over? ANSWER.—We have no knowledge of any such bill. A bill was presented making two years the limit in such cases, but it did not become a law.

"New Jersey" asks "what Districts of that State will have vacancies in the Naval Academy in June, 1881, and when to apply for appointment?" ANSWER.—The 4th District will be vacant in 1881, and the 1st, 5th, and 7th in 1882. Members of Districts are notified each year, after the 5th of March, of vacancies in their Districts, and they should make nominations between that date and July 1.

J. A. H. asks "is General Hancock worth a million dollars?" ANSWER.—No. We do not understand that Gen. Hancock is a man of large means.

MAJOR FARRALL, Ky., asks: 1. Where and at what price can "The Duties of Guides, Compiled from Upson's Tactics," be obtained? 2. What book on the detailed instructions of camp duties, as to sentinels, etc., can you recommend? 3. In battalion drill do guides go on line when markers are posted in front of some company? 4. Should an officer retiring to rear of company halt in changing directions? 5. At inspection of battalion, when companies execute right wheel, should they be dressed to left as usual? 6. At inspection of battalion, is it allowable to form columns of companies by command? "Right of companies rear into column?" 7. In preparing for review, companies having wheeled to the right, are they halted and dressed to the right? 8. How do detached companies receive inspecting officers? 9. During inspection of company is it improper for lieutenants to stand at "attention or parade rest," if he prefers that to some awkward position? 10. When do commissioned officers take position at company formation? 11. Do lieutenants draw swords with epaulettes? 12. Adj. Gen.'s Report for Rhode Island, 1879, says: "In count four, men count by rank." In criticizing company formation, what is meant by counting by rank? 13. In wheeling on movable pivot do not the men touch to the pivot and dress to moving flank? ANSWER.—1. Address Col. John C. Graves, 65th Regt., Buffalo, N. Y. 2. The movement is by company, not by review. 3. Yes. 4. See par. 816 Tactics, bottom of page 358. 5. Yes. 6. No. 7. On wheeling into column to pass in review the march is taken up on the completion of the wheel; companies do not halt. 8. See par. 816 Tactics, bottom of page 358. 9. The tactics, page 359, second line, direct his proper position. 10. When the commandant receives the company. 11. Yes. 12. Each file, front and rear rank, count as one. 13. Yes.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

At the Warm Springs, Virginia, are the following officers: Col. C. G. Freudenberg, U. S. A., and wife; Lieut.-Commander Chas. H. Black, U. S. Navy, and wife. Capt. T. S. Fillebrown, U. S. Navy, is expected soon.

CHIEF ENGINEER G. W. MAGEE, U. S. N., arrived in New York last week, and is spending part of his waiting orders' time at Laurelton Hall, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. H.

URON what is now one of the busiest streets in St. Louis, Fourth street, two of the most notable men of the country at present—Grant and Hancock—were married. "I remember Grant's wedding well," said Mr. John F. Darby to a reporter of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. "Old man Dent met me on Third street and asked me to come around, as Julia was going to be married to a fellow named Grant. I knew Grant, and so when I got home I asked my wife if she wanted to go to a wedding. 'Whose?' said she. 'Julia Dent's,' said I; 'she's going to marry a man named Grant.' 'I spose we might as well go,' says she. It wasn't much of a wedding. A Methodist preacher performed the ceremony." "Where was the Dent residence?" "Corner of Fourth and Cerre streets." "The way of it was," continued Mr. Darby, "young Lewis Dent went to West Point as a cadet. He there became acquainted with Grant, and on one of his vacations brought the future President home to make a visit. He thus became acquainted with Julia, and they were shortly afterward married." "You remember Hancock's wedding, also, do you?" "I do, distinctly. It was a notable event in St. Louis society. The couple were married by Dr. Elliot. The Russells were Unitarians then. Nearly all of that sect were present." "Where was the house?" "On Fourth, between Walnut and Elm." "The Russells were quite high-toned people then?" "Yes, quite so; they were very genteel; no shoddy about the Russells."

GEN. SHERIDAN's famous removal of Governor Throckmorton, of Texas, is thus reviewed and defended by a writer in the *Galveston News*: "At the time of the removal of Governor Throckmorton, that officer was ineligible to office by operation of the recently adopted fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He, not resigning, some legal action had to be taken to remove him from office. His retention of authority was a clear and manifest violation of the Constitution of the United States. His resignation would have been a recognition of that authority, and have done away with the imperative necessity for his removal. His removal by Gen. Sheridan was a military enforcement of the highest law of the land—the Constitution of the United States—which Governor Throckmorton violated by holding and exercising the office of Governor. He was, in law, a usurper, and Texas, at the time, being under military law, the only way to remove him was by the action of the military authorities, which was done in accordance with law."

Mrs. GEN. HANCOCK has secured rooms at Mitter's Bayside Hotel, Long Island, for the summer.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says: "The Admiral's flagship, the frigate *Minion*, set out from Russia last autumn with an American engineer on board to assist the Russian staff. The latter were very good at theory, but woefully deficient at practice. At Aden the Russians began to think they could get on by themselves, and made matters so unpleasant for the American that he telegraphed to Russia to have himself recalled. Before he had left the ship 48 hours the engines broke down, and telegrams were sent after him urging him to come back. Those, however, did not reach him till he got to St. Petersburg, where he refused to go back again unless the Admiralty doubled his pay and gave him a document signed by the Grand Duke Constantine placing him above the engineering staff, and giving him power to send back to Russia any of the engineers he chose. As he had helped to construct the engines, and knew more about their working than any one else, the Russian government agreed to his demands, and he left for the Pacific again last Friday."

OUR obituary columns this week announce the death of the wife of Lieut. Thos. W. Lord, 20th Infantry, and of the daughter of Capt. W. C. Hemphill, 4th Cavalry, who is also the grand-daughter of Capt. H. Sweeney, 4th Cavalry.

BOTH Generals Garfield and Hancock are to be invited to the opening of the Cincinnati Exhibition in September. General Garfield will be at the Stockton House, Cape May, next month.

THE King of Italy has accepted the resignation of General Bonelli as minister of war. The minister of marine takes charge until a successor is appointed.

CAPT. EADS, California's new consulting engineer, has gone to that State, and will begin his work by making a thorough examination of the Sacramento River. He has declined the proposition of Dom Pedro to accept the charge of the Brazilian Engineering Department, recommending, however, an American engineer, who has been appointed.

THE *Omaha Herald* of July 15 says: Lieut.-Gen. F. H. Sheridan arrived from Chicago in a special car of the Northwestern road yesterday morning, accompanied by Gen. Absalom Baird, Gen. Wm. Myers, and Lieut. Gregory, of his staff. They were met by Gen. Williams, Col. Ludington and others, and driven to Fort Omaha, which they reached about 11 o'clock. The arrival of the party was the signal for the firing of a salute of fifteen guns. Gen. Sheridan and party visited the new headquarters building, and inspected the structures at the fort. They dined with Gen. Williams, and went out driving after dinner. The grounds about the post, naturally picturesque, were in fine order, and the parade looked its prettiest. Last evening a reception to the distinguished guest was given at the residence of Gen. Williams, which was attended by the officers and their wives.

It was a delightful affair. During the evening the 9th Infantry band gave a serenade, rendering several choice selections. Gen. Sheridan came on a trip combining pleasure and business. It is rumored that the business is a very important one, and no less than the question of removing the department headquarters back to this city, instead of erecting further permanent buildings at the post. Nothing official, however, is yet stated about the matter. Gen. Sheridan and party return East this afternoon.

THE Pennsylvania Reserve Association held their annual reunion at the Opera House, Harrisburg, Pa., July 15. Addresses were made by Gen. S. Wiley Crawford, U. S. A., Gen. Robert Patterson, ex-Governor Curtin, Judge Henderson and others. A poem by J. S. Slater was read, and letters from Gen. Thomas L. Kane, Gen. G. K. Warren, Gen. R. Biddle Roberts, Gens. Garfield and Hancock, regretting their inability to be present. The following officers were re-elected: President, Hon. A. G. Curtin; first vice-president, Col. Wm. B. Mann; second vice-president, Capt. William McClelland; third vice-president, Col. J. P. Taylor; recording secretary, Charles Devine; corresponding Secretary, Capt. Chill W. Hazard; treasurer, Joseph H. Killingsworth. Bellefonte was selected as the place of meeting next year, the date to be fixed by the Board of Officers. A banquet was given in the evening.

THE Paris papers publish a despatch from Madrid stating that Marshal Bazaine is in precarious health.

ON Friday of last week the cadet engineers from Annapolis visited the Steel Works near Harrisburg. That night, Cadet Engineer William F. Darrah stepped from a fourth-story window of Bolton's Hotel, in Harrisburg, while in a fit of somnambulism. He fell a distance of 35 feet into an open cellar way, smashing the steps and breaking three of the iron stanchions which support them. The only injury which the young man received was a fracture of the left wrist. They say a midshipman has nine lives. The cadet engineers must share this peculiarity.

A DESPATCH from Atlantic City, N. J., July 19, says: "About 11 o'clock, Mrs. Nesmith, the wife of Lieut. Nesmith, U. S. A., accompanied by Miss Bessie Fanshawe, the twelve-year-old child of John R. Fanshawe, of Germantown, together with another little girl named Helen Deakon, went in to bathe above the lighthouse. The locality chosen for their bath is a very dangerous one, as it is between the breakwater and the lighthouse. There is a strong eddy sweeping around this breakwater at all times, and the current flows rapidly along the beach for fifty yards, then rushes out to the sea. The place is not frequented much by bathers, and when Mrs. Nesmith and her childish companions sought this retired spot it was with a view of enjoying the bath in a quiet way. The party, it is thought, endeavored to wade down the beach, intending to reach the upper end of the bar, which stretches from the lighthouse several squares down the beach. There is a cove between the main land and the bar which has already caused several drowning cases this season, and it is thought Mrs. Nesmith was suddenly precipitated down the shallow embankment, a few steps from which the water is fifteen feet deep. Unable to swim she for an instant clutched her young companions, when she found herself in deep water, and soon they were swept from her and lost beneath the waves. The lifeboat in the service further down the beach came to the rescue on being signalled by the persons on the beach. All three were out of sight, however, by the time the boat came up. The crew finally succeeded in recovering the body of Mrs. Nesmith, which will be taken to Philadelphia to-morrow by her husband." Lieut. Louis A. Nesmith was formerly of the 12th Infantry, and is now on the retired list.

THREE notices published under our heading of "deaths" tell a sad story of bereavement suffered by an officer of the Army. Within less than three weeks, from the 19th of June to July 5, Col. Jacob C. De Gress, captain on the retired list, lost two young children and his wife, the children dying of inflammation of the brain and the wife of typhoid fever. Col. De Gress is a resident of Austin, Texas, of which city he has been elected Mayor.

COL. DAVID IRVING MILN, of New York, who died of congestion of the brain, at Helena, M. T., July 7, was associated with Col. A. J. ("Andy") Smith, in sheep raising, in Montana. Both were ex-officers of Volunteers, Col. Miln having commanded the 65th N. Y. Volunteers, and served as Provost Marshal of the 6th Army Corps. His funeral at Helena was attended by several members of the Loyal Legion, of which deceased was a member. "More sincere respect," says the *Helena Independent*, "could not have been shown for one who had lived for years among us. In fact, though Colonel Miln was here but a few weeks, he met many people, and all whom he met were attracted by his social qualities, admired his noble nature, and became and remained his warm friends."

GEN. C. C. AUGUR, U. S. A., is on a short visit to Ogdensburg, N. Y.

WE learn that Chastine Cox, who was recently executed in New York City, was a deserter from the U. S. colored cavalry. At least he answers to the descriptive list of one.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND now resounds with the crack of the rifle, as the competitions are going among the marksmen of the Army for a team to represent the Division of the Atlantic at Creedmoor. The team will be selected by Capt. Litchfield, of the 2d Artillery.

MEZENS. CLAXTON, Remsen, and Haffelfinger, of Philadelphia, will soon publish a work by 1st Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. Frederick Robinson, 5th Artillery. It is entitled "Gay Averill," and, in the form of fictitious narrative, gives a record of actual experiences in the Army, which the writer

entered in 1869 as a private of Co. A, 4th Artillery, being successively promoted corporal, sergeant, 1st and second lieutenant, and captain by brevet.

SECRETARY SCHURE has informed the Cabinet that Spotted Tail, becoming dissatisfied, has removed his children from the training school, where, with several hundred others, they had been sent to be educated; and that his course has led to serious disapproval on the part of the rest of the tribe, who are anxious to be educated, and have appealed to the President to depose Spotted Tail and appoint a new chief for them.

CAPT. HOWGATE has received a letter from Capt. Palmer, stating that the repairs upon the *Gulnare* are nearly completed, and that they expected to sail from St. Johns July 20 for the Arctic regions. The engineer and assistant to whose carelessness and inefficiency the accident to the machinery of the *Gulnare* was attributed, have been discharged and others employed to fill their places. Lieut. Doane has joined the vessel at St. Johns. Judging from the report of our naval board the *Gulnare* needs a new engine quite as much as it does a new engineer.

Our mercantile as well as our naval marine are greatly indebted to Lt. Edward W. Very, U. S. N., for his labors in securing the adoption on this side of the Atlantic of the "New Rules of the Road at Sea," of which we give an account elsewhere. Having called the attention of the Government to our neglect in the matter of adopting the rules, the Secretary put the matter entirely on Lieut. Very's hands, and the result appears. Congress adjourned without adopting the new rules, though they go into effect the 1st of September, and left the whole matter in confusion. It was then suggested that as the maritime world, as a whole, makes the law of the sea, the United States, as an individual nation, is morally bound to obey what the whole world dictates. Therefore, since we could neither make nor unmake a law of the sea by ourselves, it laid within the power of the Executive Department to issue orders that our vessels should obey the law. Action has accordingly been taken on the theory that while the statute law is still valid it is only so within waters of our own jurisdiction. The line of demarcation between municipal and international law is sharply drawn. Our statutes are, and always have been, municipal law, and when all the rest of the world had the same statutes then they were also international law. This ceasing to be the case our local statutes drop back to their old base, and section 4633, R. S., becomes the law for all waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, inside the limits of which law of the sea never penetrates. The General Order to be issued by the Navy Department proceeds upon the fact that there are now two laws extant, both of which must be obeyed, but each within its limits, the statute in our own waters, the new rules on the high seas. Naval officers are skillful enough to be able to obey both laws, and with our General Order to show the world that we are desirous of upholding and developing international law, we can let Congress squabble and be as stupid as it pleases on this part of the statutes at least. It is rather hard though on the poor skipper who has to puzzle his brain over the statute to have another law sprung on him all at once, with the fearful intelligence that when he is close in to the coast he must obey the law on the starboard side of the book, and when he crosses the three-mile limit he must obey the law on the port side. Perhaps it might encourage him to study more, if he were informed that Congress is getting a law in shape called the "Steamboat Bill," that changes everything again.

COL. THEODORE LYMAN contributes to the *Boston Advertiser* an appreciative notice of Count Louis Francois de Pourtales, a gentleman well known to the Navy and the Coast Survey. Col. Lyman says: He was the Swiss representative of an old family, which has branches, also, in France, Prussia and Bohemia. Trained as an engineer, he came in early manhood to this country, at nearly the same time as Agassiz, to whom he was much attached, and whose pupil and fellow-worker he was. He entered the Government service in the Department of the Coast Survey, and continued in it many years. His talents and industry made him a man of mark, to whom was entrusted much work that required original thought. Especially did he show interest in the problems of deep-sea soundings and the structure of the ocean bottom, an interest that led to profound observations on the physical geography of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf Stream. His papers on this subject were of the first order, and established his reputation in Europe as well as in America. By the death of his father he succeeded to the title, and received a fortune which enabled him to devote himself wholly to his favorite studies, and to do much in continuing the great work of Louis Agassiz. Appointed keeper of the Boston Museum of Comparative Zoology, he gave himself, with untiring devotion, to carrying out the arrangement so laboriously planned by his friend and master. He had not an enemy, and could not have had one; for, although firm and persevering in temper, he possessed the gentleness of a child, and a woman's kindness. His modesty amounted almost to a fault; and people wondered why a man who was master of three languages should talk so little. But with intimate friends he would speak freely, and never without giving information and amusement. His range of learning was wide, and his command of it perfect. His strong frame and temperate mode of life gave hope of a long period of usefulness, for he was only fifty-seven, and in the prime of his powers. But it was not to be. Stricken, without apparent cause, by an obscure internal disease, he succumbed, after some weeks of suffering heroically endured.

They have an archery club at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., of which Commander Robert F. Bradford appears to

be the champion archer, having won the prize for the best score among the gentlemen at the regular meeting of the club on Saturday last. The badge for the best lady archer was given to Miss Lulu Williamson. The archery tea was served on the terrace at the Marine Barracks, and after dancing and song, the members and their guests departed with the sentiment that the meeting had been the most delightful of the season.

SOME of the daily papers have been very busy discussing the probability and the propriety of Gen. Hancock's sending in his resignation before writing his letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The reason assigned for this resignation is the fact that the Democratic platform is so framed that Gen. Hancock cannot endorse it without reflecting upon his superior officer, the President of the United States. However this may be, we trust that no officer will base his hopes of early promotion upon General Hancock's intention to resign at once. We have good reason to believe that his resignation, if necessity requires that it should be sent in at all, will be withheld until after the issue of the Presidential election. The point as to the Democratic platform seems to be rather a fine one, and neither custom nor propriety would seem to require that an officer of the Army, because he is nominated for a high office, should set an example of resignation—in any other sense than that in which it is incumbent upon one who occupies a position in which nerves and temper must be tried to the last degree. Fitznoodle was not far wrong in declaring that Gen. Hancock "nevaht eats, dwinks or wretires to west, but spends his time in tearing open lettahs and telegrams, and gwapping and shaking fellows hands aw." Let our officers, as they indulge in their little growls about the hardship of the service, remember those who are more unfortunate than themselves, and be consoled.

LIEUT. and Mrs. H. L. Bailly, 21st Inf., are visiting Fort Vancouver.... Gen. O. D. Greene left for the upper country on public business yesterday.... Col. and Mrs. H. Clay Wood came over from Portland to spend the Fourth at the barracks.... The post is undergoing an inspection by Gen. E. Schriver of the Inspector-General's Department.... Gen. J. W. Forsythe, Lieut.-Col. 1st Cavalry, returned by the *Oregon* from the East, and left yesterday for his station, Fort Walla Walla.—*Vancouver Independent*.

THE Cheyenne *Leader* has the following items: Lieut. Waite, 5th Cavalry, came down from Fort Laramie on Friday, July 9, with two prisoners bound for Fort Omaha.... Lieut. O'Brien, 4th Artillery, passed through Cheyenne on Friday with recruits.... Major O. Elting, 3d Cavalry, who was recently married to one of St. Louis' belles, stopped over at Fort Russell. He is en route to Fort Washakie. Owing to his company being in the field, Mrs. Elting did not accompany him.... Desertions from Fort Sanders are very frequent. The men can't stand the proximity of Laramie City, probably.

MAJOR THEO. J. ECKERSON, United States Army, has recently published a small book of poems entitled "My Knapsack, and other poems," all of them the production of the Major's pen, and printed at the request of his children.

MAJOR CALEB H. CARLTON, 3d U. S. Cavalry, arrived in New York this week on his way East, to enjoy a year's leave. The Major has been in ill health for a long time, and the expedition to North Park aggravated his rheumatism and rendered it necessary that he should remove for a season to a lower altitude. He is accompanied by his family.

LIEUT. FRANK EDMUNDS, 1st Infantry, accompanied by his family, left Yankton July 5th to join his regiment in Texas.

GEN. SHERMAN arrived at Yankton, Dak., Sunday night, July 18th, and left in the morning train for the East.

COMMANDER LOUIS KEMPF, U. S. N., arrived in Vallejo July 8 from his home in Menlo Park, San Mateo county, Cal.

A BOARD of Survey, consisting of Commander Bobt. Boyd, Jr., Lieut. Clayton Richman, Asst. Naval Constructor Joseph Feaster and Sailmaker Joseph Wilson, went aboard the *Pensacola*, at Mare Island, July 8th, to examine the vessel in regard to condition and repairs.

THE officers of the Japanese man-of-war lying off San Francisco, paid an official visit to Commodore Calhoun, at the Mare Island Navy-yard, July 12. They arrived at Vallejo at 11:30 A. M. on the *Amelia*, and were then taken to the Yard on the launch, where they paid their respects to the Commodore, and after a visit of a few hours, during which time they were shown the Navy-yard, they returned to Vallejo escorted by Lieuts. Chenery and Richman, and were taken to the Bernard House to dinner. The officers were the centre of attraction as they marched up the street in double file. After leaving the Bernard House they went in the launch *Nellie* to the *Pensacola*, the ironclad and the machine shop. The Captain came up with his officers and midshipmen, numbering fifty-six in all.

COMMODORE C. H. WELLS and family left Washington on July 22 for Schroeon Lake, N. Y.

COMMANDER S. DANA GREENE and family are at Oakland, Md. The family of Commander McCormick is at the same place.

MASTER WILLIE KILBURN and Mrs. Kilburn are at Deer Park, Md.

MRS. STONE, wife of Lieut. Stone of the Navy, and daughter of Chief Engineer Wood, is at Oakland, Md.

COMMODORE ENGLISH and family left Washington on July 20 for Mount Desert, Me.

LIEUT. R. M. G. BROWNE, of the *Alarm*, is spending a vacation at his old home, Morgantown, W. Va., fishing and hunting.

REAR-ADMIRAL SELFRIDGE is making a trip in the *Tallapoosa*.

PAY INSPECTOR GILBERT E. THORNTON, with his wife, leaves Liverpool on July 29 for New York, in the steamer *Britannia*.

PAY INSPECTOR J. ADAMS SMITH has been yachting a few days in the Upper Chesapeake.

LIEUT. W. H. BROWNSON, U. S. N., is reported at the Thousand Islands House; Lieut. A. M. Thackara at the Shelburne House, Atlantic City, and Lieut.-Commander Geo. F. F. Wilde, U. S. N., at the T. S. Barker Cottage, Newport, R. I. Major A. H. Nickerson, U. S. A., is reported at the Shelburne House, Atlantic City.

REAR-ADMIRAL A. L. CASE, U. S. N., has vacated his cottage on Catherine street, Newport, and has taken up his abode on his fine farm in the town of Bristol, R. I.

GEN. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., has been reported at Newport, Boston, and Narragansett Pier this month.

MR. and MRS. JOHN BIGELOW gave an entertainment last Saturday evening, July 17, at West Point, to seventy of their friends and neighbors, preceded by an operatic performance at the "Owl's Roost Opera Nest." An operetta, entitled "The Brother's Will," professing to be a translation from the German by Miss Bigelow, was acted by Miss Jennie Bigelow, Mrs. H. A. Read, Miss Annie Bigelow, and Mrs. G. W. Raymond. The ushers were Lieuts. Schofield and Randolph. The guests were invited from the theatre to Mr. Bigelow's residence, Highland Falls, where a supper completed the pleasure of the evening. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Sands, Mr. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. Pratt of Kentucky, Miss Pell, Mrs. Duane Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Roe, Miss Roe, Miss Shelton, Miss Tracy, Miss Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Daer, Miss Daer, Colonel Lazelle, commandant of cadets; Miss Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. Worden, Miss Worden, Colonel and Mrs. Piper, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Walker, Mr. Oyster, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore, Mr. Tate, Lieut. Schofield, Miss Newlin, Mr. Kennedy Todd, Mr. Mechler, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, and Mr. Randolph.

LIEUT. C. H. STOCKTON, U. S. N., sailed from New York in the *Scythia*, July 21, to the Asiatic Station, to which he has been ordered.

LIEUT. H. J. REILLY, 5th U. S. Artillery, was married on July 15 at Chicago, Ill., to Frances M., daughter of the late J. R. Kimball, Chief Engineer, U. S. Navy.

MRS. L. K. SHERMAN, the widow of Lieut. James L. Sherman, late of the 1st Artillery, is at the Yaton House, Round Hill Depot, Loudon Co., Virginia.

LIEUT. T. DIX BOLLES, U. S. Navy, was married at Baltimore, July 14th, to Miss Carrie Haggard, daughter of the late Wm. Carroll, of Washington.

THE officers of the French frigate *Magicienne*, now at Newport, have already received and returned the courtesy of visits and salutes from Gen. Vogdes and his officers at Fort Adams, and Captain Ramsay and his officers at the torpedo station. A despatch from Newport, July 21, says: "The Admiral called at the torpedo station this afternoon in full uniform, accompanied by two of his officers. A torpedo salute was fired in his honor. The explosion was a success. The party was met at the landing by Captain F. M. Ramsay and Lieut.-Commander C. F. Goodrich, and escorted about the Island. All the buildings were visited. The Admiral was especially pleased with the machine shops and electric buildings. Gen. Vogdes, in command at Fort Adams, visited the *Magicienne* to-day. He was in uniform and was accompanied by the members of his staff. He was honored with the customary salute.

An attempt is being made to organize a company at St. Paul, Minn., to manufacture the Dano gun; a new breech-loader.

SECRETARY THOMPSON left Terre Haute July 14 for California. He has stopped on his travels to make an effective political speech in favor of the election of Gen. Garfield.

THE *Arizona Miner* (July 9) is "informed that Mrs. Col. Biddle, one of Fort Whipple's pleasantest and most sociable ladies, will soon leave for New York City.

PATMASTER-GEN. BROWN, U. S. A., was among the arrivals at Old Point Comfort, Va., Sunday morning, July 18th, by the *George Leary*. He was received with a salute of eleven guns.

At the court held at Windsor by the Queen, after His Excellency Chow Phya Bhanawongse Maha Kosa Tibodite Phranglany, the Siamese Ambassador, had presented his credentials, Her Majesty graciously accepted, in the name of his master, the decoration of the most exalted and distinguished "Order of the White Elephant."

THE Secretary of War has received the report of Judge-Advocate-Gen. Dunn on the Whittaker case, reviewing critically the evidence and findings of the West Point Court of Inquiry. It is understood that the Judge-Advocate finds that the conclusions of the Court of Inquiry that Whittaker was guilty of cutting his own ears, are correct. The recommendation of the court that Whittaker be tried by Court-martial, the Judge-Advocate neither approves or disapproves, but leaves the matter wholly for determination by the Secretary of War and President. Mr. Greener, the lawyer who defended Whittaker at West Point, was at the War Department and was notified of the fact that the Judge-Advocate's report was received and read.

A GALENA (Ill.) despatch says: "It is authoritatively stated that General Grant will return to Galena before the 1st of August, settle up his affairs and go to New York, where a nomination is open for his acceptance. The General has been tendered the presidency of the American branch of the De Les-

sep's Canal Company at a salary of \$25,000 a year. This he has refused on the ground that the enterprise would not prove a financial success during the lives of those now interested in the scheme, and he could not lend his name to an undertaking in which his friends were likely to embark and receive no returns from it if they do not entirely lose their investment."

LIEUT. WM. H. EMORY, Jr., U. S. N., has recovered from a hurt received last year, and has reported for duty.

MISS PENNY, a daughter of Gen. A. J. Perry, of Gen. Hancock's staff, has composed a Hancock campaign song, which, to the tune of "My Darling," is being sung with effect. It comprises nine verses.

In reading of the marriage of Miss Roberta Augusta ("Bertie") Ord to General Geronimo Trevino, of the Mexican army, writes one of our correspondents, "and knowing as we do that the General does not speak a word of English nor the lady a word of Spanish, we are reminded of the story told by Casanova of the Hungarian Captain and the spirituelle French lady who lived on such affectionate terms. Neither the Captain nor the lady could speak a word of the language of the other, but when a noble lady expressed her surprise at the charming Française naively replied: 'Nous nous entendons à merveille, car la parole est fort peu nécessaire aux affaires que nous avons à traiter ensemble.'" Miss Ord was married at San Antonio on the evening of Wednesday, July 21, in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Bishop Elliott officiating. The scene was gay with the uniforms of hundreds of officers. Triumphant arches were erected in the street, and there was a grand banquet. The groom is 41 and the bride 23.

SAMUEL SELLERS, Esq., father of Brevet-Major E. E. Sellers, 10th U. S. Infantry, died at Philadelphia, Penn., on July 19, 1880, aged 78 years.

THE State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania at Gettysburg commenced July 16. Most of the poets were represented. The view of the battle-field from the camp is very fine.

CAPT. MATTHIAS C. MARIN, United States Navy, and Lieut. Thos. H. Barber, United States Army, are among the stockholders of the new Casino at Newport, Rhode Island. The President and Vice-President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, the Governor of the State of Rhode Island, the General of the Army and the Admiral of the Navy of the United States, are entitled to the privileges of the Casino as honorary members of the corporation. Officers of the Army and Navy, on being duly elected and on compliance with the provisions of the constitution, are exempted from the payment of one-half the ordinary dues, \$25 per annum, but if subscribers only, shall make the same payment as other subscribers, viz., \$25 for the season.

LIEUT.-COL. G. P. ANDREWS, 4th U. S. Artillery, is on a brief visit to New London, Conn., prior to joining his regiment on the Pacific coast.

THE celebration at Tarrytown, September 23d next, of the Capture of Andre, is expected to be an interesting occasion. Amongst the attractions will be Bragg's Old Battery, Light Battery C, 3d U. S. Artillery, Capt. Sinclair, which, by direction of the Secretary of War, has received orders to participate in the ceremonies.

SUB-LIEUT. OWZATES, of the Russian army, who is in the Montenegrin service, with the aid of four Montenegrin soldiers attacked and killed the mother of Gen. Skobelev, who was en route to Constantinople escorted by her son's A. D. C., who was wounded. He recognized Owzates, who fled to the mountains, was captured by cavalry, and committed suicide. Robbery was the object. It is also rumored that Gen. Skobelev has himself been killed by the Turkomen.

THE Omaha Herald says: "Among the few officers of the Army who accompanied Gen. Sherman to Omaha, was Gen. William Myers, one of our military citizens in the olden time. The Herald cannot too warmly welcome this bright-minded and polished officer and gentleman to Omaha to suit his numerous personal friends in this part of the West."

A NOTICE was filed in the County Clerk's office, New York, July 20, of an appeal in three suits of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, Almira Hancock and Ada E. Hancock against the proprietors of the St. Cloud Hotel. The suits grew out of the same circumstance, the robbery of Gen. Hancock and his family while occupying rooms at the St. Cloud Hotel. In his suit Gen. Hancock claimed that property worth \$142.25 had been stolen from his rooms on January 14, 1874. This property included 1st Army Corps badge set with diamonds, a gold Masonic badge, a lump of native gold, a gold badge of the M. O. L. U. S., and a badge of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Mrs. Hancock estimated her loss at \$2,952, including a diamond cross worth \$580, diamond earrings, \$780; diamond breastpin, \$875, and bracelets worth \$220. The loss of Miss Ada E. Hancock, who has since died, was estimated at \$143.25, the most valuable item being a gold watch and chain. The case was tried before a referee. It appeared in evidence that Gen. Hancock hired the rooms in the hotel for himself and family, November 11, 1873, at \$385 a month, with meals, or at \$265 a month without meals, as he should prefer. The first month he adopted the former method. Afterward he took his meals at the hotel restaurant, *a la carte*. The rooms occupied by him were in a house adjoining the hotel, and used as a part of it, but no notice of the keeping of a safe at the office for the protection of jewelry was posted in the room. The referee held in each of the three cases that the plaintiff was not legally a guest of the hotel proprietors and that the defendants were not liable for the losses which had not occurred through any negligence on their part. Judgment was given, therefore, to the defendants, with costs. From this an appeal was taken

by Gen. Hancock, in whose favor the case was decided upon a second reference. It is from this judgment in his favor that the hotel proprietors now appeal.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York city during the past week: Major R. H. Jackson, 5th U. S. Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Geo. P. Andrews, 4th U. S. Artillery; Commander James O'Kane, U. S. Navy; Lieut.-Commander H. H. Gorrings, U. S. Navy; Lieut. J. W. MacMurray, 1st U. S. Artillery; Major S. N. Benjamin, Adjutant-General's Dept., U. S. A.; Lieuts. Thos. J. Clay and R. C. Van Vliet, 10th U. S. Inf.; Col. Cuvier Grover, 1st U. S. Cavalry; Capt. W. A. Kirkland, U. S. N.; Major-Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A.

THE rush to Governor's Island has been unabated during the past week, but the Presidential candidate and Division Commander pursues the even tenor of his way and attends to business, public and private, with his usual promptitude and despatch. Among the visitors was Gen. Schofield, U. S. A.

CAPT. K. R. BREESE, U. S. N., has been visiting ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

COMMODORE PIERCE CROSBY, U. S. N., and Lieut. Edward E. Hardin, 7th Infantry, U. S. A., are reported at Cape May, N. J.; and Commodore Crosby and Mrs. Crosby also at Saratoga, where Rear-Admiral Livingston, Commodore Price, and Surg. J. R. Tryon, U. S. Navy, are also reported.

THREE young American Jesuits arrived in New York this week on the steamship *Italy*, from London. They are Mr. Thomas Sherman, a son of Gen. Sherman; Mr. Thomas Kernan, a son of Senator Kernan, of New York, and Mr. Van Rensselaer, of the well-known Patroon family, of Albany. The last named gentleman is a converted minister. They have all been in England for the past two years during which time they have been making their novitiate at Roehampton College. They stopped at St. Francis Xavier College and left Thursday evening for Woodstock, Md.

COL. GUY V. HENRY, captain 3d Cavalry, absent on sick leave, was in San Francisco at last accounts.

THE recent publication of a Register of Cadets admitted into the Military Academy from its establishment until now, compiled by Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. H. Hall, late adjutant of the Academy, and to which we adverted last week, recalls the fact that Major E. C. Boynton, a former adjutant, prepared a register, from the origin of the institution to June 30, 1870, which was published by the War Department in 1870. Major Boynton's work was the result of much painstaking investigation, the records of the Academy for the early years being very imperfect.

GEN. GEO. W. CULLUM and Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington, U. S. Army, are reported at Saratoga, N. Y.

ASST. ENGINEER J. P. S. LAWRENCE, U. S. Navy; Lieut. E. K. Webster, U. S. Army, and Lieut. J. F. Meigs, U. S. Navy, arrived in San Francisco, Cal., July 15.

COMMANDER EDWIN T. WOODWARD, U. S. Navy, and family, and Lieut. Wm. F. Low, U. S. Navy, and family, are spending the summer at Ballston Spa, N. Y.

OFFICERS registered at the War Department for the week ending July 23, 1880: Capt. Geo. W. Evans, 21st Inf.; Lieut. G. L. Converse, Jr., 3d Cav.; Lieut. John McGilvray, 2d Art.; Major Ed. Ball, 7th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. G. P. Andrews, 4th Art.; Col. D. B. Sackett, Inspector-General; Col. E. Upton, 4th Art.; Col. C. Grover, 1st Cav.

ARRIVALS at the Ebbitt House for the week ending July 22, 1880: Army—Gen. R. B. Marcy, Capt. Geo. W. Evans, Lieut. Geo. F. Chase, Gen. E. Upton, Gen. W. B. Hazen, Major L. S. Babbitt, Capt. C. B. Phillips, Chaplain David Wills. Navy—C. H. Nelson, Lieut. W. H. Driggs, Master Lucien Young.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks that "the Staff College or the highest class of advanced students at Woolwich could not turn out a more accomplished man than General Garfield. General Hancock, the Democratic candidate, is a soldier by profession, and a very good one too," it adds.

M. NATHAN, a cadet at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, took nearly one-half the prizes for mathematics, mechanics, fortification, military history, drills, and exercises, as well as a special medal for proficiency and the regulation sword for good conduct.

THE Prussian crown prince is a wise and thrifty gentleman. It is related that the officers of a regiment which is annually inspected by him have been in the habit of inviting him to luncheon after parade. Last year the entertainment was of the most elaborate and costly kind. The prince would touch nothing, and even refused the wine offered to him, observing that "he only drank champagne on extraordinary occasions." The reproof told, and this year when the prince entered the gentlemen's mess room after the inspection he found only a modest repast of sandwiches, light claret, and beer awaiting him. He at once sat down, partook heartily of the frugal fare, and, with the observation, "This is as it should be among comrades," produced his meerschaum, lit it, and remained for more than an hour, smoking and chatting with his entertainers in the most friendly and unceremonious manner imaginable.

THE honorary rank of general in the German army, a Berlin paper announces, has been conferred on His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and on Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein.

At a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, held on the 21st June, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., in the chair, Lieut. Douglas C. Dean Pitt, R. A., read a paper on "A Transport Service for Asiatic Warfare," with a brief account of the transport operations from Sukkur to Quetta in 1879.

At the request of the Egyptian government, permission

has been granted for Mustapha Ghaleb Bey, an Egyptian subject, to be received on board one of Her Majesty's ships, viz., the *Alexandra*, in the Mediterranean, in which he will serve in the capacity of midshipman. Mustapha Bey is son of Daoud Feshi Pasha, formerly Egyptian Minister of War, and is related to the Viceroy; for some years he has been pursuing his education in England.

It has been decided that the memorial to be erected by the subscriptions of the officers of the British army, amounting to over £4,000, to the Prince Imperial, shall be placed at Woolwich.

THE Empress Eugénie proceeded on foot into the South African valley where her son's body was found, following precisely the track taken by the officers who went in search of the corpse. The road was stony and rough, but she persisted in walking. In the distance gleamed the white monument, thrown into sharp relief by the dark background, but it only seemed to catch the eye of the Empress when she got to the bank of the donga. Then she lifted her hands as in supplication towards heaven, the tears poured over her cheeks, worn with sorrow and vigils, she spoke no word and uttered no cry, but sank slowly on her knees. A French priest repeated the prayers for the dead, and the servant, Lomas, who had been an eye-witness, went through the sad story of what had happened last year. The tents were pitched in the valley, and the Empress stayed there for two days. On the following day she went to Fort Napoleon, and thence to Rorke's Drift, and on the fifth day visited the field of Isandula, and prayed there with the Englishwomen who had come there to mourn their husbands and brothers. The Empress embarked at Natal on the 25th June on board the *Trojan*, which will leave Capetown on Tuesday week, 6th July, for England, calling at St. Helena and Madeira. Her Majesty will land at the former island and pay a visit to Longwood. She will reach Madeira about the 22d or 23d July, and England about the 25th or 26th.

THE London *Punch* reports that the Duke of Edinburgh has never been a favorite with his brother tars. One reason is that he has not been at all times sufficiently disposed to sink the Prince in the sailor. One admiral was huffed because a simple captain floated the royal standard; another because the Prince called on him in plain clothes. The latter admiral, indeed, administered a grave rebuke, stiffly observing: "I should have been very happy to receive your Royal Highness on any other occasion, but unhappily at this moment I am expecting a visit from the captain of the *Galatea*." His Royal Highness took the hint, returned to his own ship, donned his uniform, and returned. Of course to be under the Duke is like serving in a crack regiment. You live not wisely, but too well. The officers of the *Sultan* were obliged to petition the Admiralty for a subsidy to pay their mess bills. My lords, after some delay, consented to a grant.

IN Berlin, recently, a walking match was arranged between the celebrated English pedestrian Freeman and one Kaepernick, a private in the fifth company of the Kaiser Franz Grenadier Guards. Distance, 270 English miles. The match was brilliantly won by the Prussian grenadier, who strode past the winning-post nearly three hours before Freeman gave in, the latter having walked 253 miles in 54 hours. The joy of Kaepernick's success has been somewhat dashed by three days' pack-drill, imposed upon him by his commanding officer upon the technical ground that a "Prussian soldier may not make a public exhibition of himself."

THE TINY STEAMSHIP.—The little *Anthracite*, which has attracted so much attention in North River, since her successful voyage across the ocean, left Falmouth, according to an account in the *New York Times*, on June 3, and called at St. John on June 21, and after remaining there a few days proceeded on her voyage. She was 26 days under steam, during which time she traversed 3,550 miles, her miniature propeller making 3,945,035 revolutions. She is the smallest vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic under steam. Her dimensions are: Length, 84 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; gross measurement, 70.26 tons; registered measurement, 27.91 tons. The Perkins system of engines includes a boiler containing a large number of small horizontal tubes welded at the ends, and connected with each other by means of small vertical tubes. The boiler is charged with fresh distilled water, and steam is generated at an exceedingly high pressure. After being made into steam and used in the engines, the water is condensed by a special process, and again made into steam and is used over and over again. Not more than 500 gallons of water was used during the whole voyage. The boilers carry 500 pounds of steam to the square inch, and have been tested at 2,500 pounds. There are two double-acting and one single-acting cylinders. Their respective diameters are 8, 16, and 23 inches, and the pistons have a stroke of 15 inches. The 8-inch cylinder is placed immediately over the 16-inch cylinder, and both work with a single piston. In one of these cylinders the steam, instead of being allowed to escape after being used, is saved, and, after being condensed into water, is used again in the shape of steam. The horsepower of the engines is 20, nominal, and 168 indicated. The engine and boiler room is amidships, and is 22 feet 6 inches in length. The *Anthracite* only burned 28 tons of coal during the voyage. The little steamer is built of iron, is schooner rigged, and is painted white. She has sharp, rakish bows and an overhanging stern. She carries a crew of twelve men. She came out in ballast, but will probably go back with a small cargo.

IN September Gen. Skobelev is to begin his campaign, with 50,000 men against the Turcomans, under Nur Verdy Khan, and columns from Krasnodorsk and Tchikishlar, aided by a railway to Kizil Arvat from Michailowsk, will seek to penetrate Turkestan and bring the refractory tribes to reason.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

* *Iron-clad*, a. s., Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

The iron-clad *Albatross*, Comdr. H. B. Seeley, *Catalpa*, Lieut. Jos. Marston; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Manhattan*, Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

ADAMS, 8d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. Stationed on the coast of Peru and Chili.

ALARM, torpedo boat (s. s.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. New York.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. Probably on the way from Callao to the Samoan Islands, under cable orders sent by the Secretary of the Navy.

ALERT, 8d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. Left Yokohama May 8, and returned on the 22d, from her search for rocks, shoals, etc., south of Yedo Bay. After replenishing coal, and verifying chronometers, would resume duty assigned her.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (e. s.), Commander Arthur R. Yates. Arrived at St. Johns, N. F., July 9. She verified the position of Virgin Rocks, surveyed the Eastern shoals, and searched for the rock reported by Jesse Ryder, and also for the Nine Fathoms Bank. No depth of water less than 38 fathoms was found in the two latter localities, and this fact, together with the corroborative assertion of the numerous fishermen fishing at the present time in the vicinity, leads to the conclusion that the shoal water does not exist. The *Alliance* has yet to search for the shoal water to the southward of Virgin Rocks, reported by John Ryan. She expects to finish the duty and be in Halifax during the first week in August. The fishermen are having the usual success on the banks. Health of all on ship good.

ANHELOUT, 3d rate, 6 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. Left Shanghai, June 6, for Hangkow and intermediate ports. On her return to Shanghai she would proceed to Yokohama, via Nagasaki and Kobe.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving ship, New York.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 10 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Arrived at Portland, Me., Saturday afternoon. She will remain there until July 18, and then sail for Newport and cruise along the coast.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. s.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton. Sailed from Sag Harbor, L. I., July 19, for Halifax.

DALE, 3d rate, sails, 8 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Edwin White. At Hampton Roads, July 10.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Francis A. Cook. Has been at Chester some days. Going from the Delaware River to New York. Arrived at Philadelphia from Chester July 14.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 8d rate, sails, 22 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo boat, (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Lester A. Beardslee. Sitka, Alaska.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Pickens. After leaving Boston will visit Gloucester and Newburyport, and then go to Portland.

LAKEWANA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. En route to Callao to take the place of the *Alaska*.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Sailed from Montevideo, May 18, for Port Stanley, Falkland Islands. Will return about July 1.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s.), Comdr. George W. Hayward. Erie, Pa. Will leave soon for a cruise on the Upper Lakes.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice ship. Arrived at New London on July 20. Going to Boston.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Geo. W. Sumner. Left Shanghai, May 29, for Chefoo, and arrived there June 2, after a rough passage.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Jonett. Store ship, Port Royal.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. Is reported at Alexandria, Egypt.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Chimbote, June 9.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (s. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green. At Shanghai, June 11. To be docked and altered after July 1.

PASSAIO, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. B. B. Taylor. At Mare Island, receiving new crank shaft.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. Arrived at Halifax, July 16, twenty-seven days from Fayal. She experienced head and light winds during the first three weeks, except as she approached occasionally the Gulf stream, squally weather with heavy lightning being found. The ship came the middle passage, keeping between the parallels of 36 deg., and 38 deg. 30 min., crossing Gulf stream in long. 53 deg. to 55 deg. On July 10 experienced a fresh gale from the southward hauling to the westward and northward, followed by cold weather. On the 12th, Isaac N. Mason, 2d class boy, died of fever and was buried at sea.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Daniel L. Braine. Left Port Royal, July 17, for the south side of Cuba.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. Left Stockholm, June 29, for Copenhagen.

RICHLAND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. Left Shanghai, June 5, and arrived at Nagasaki on the 8th. Expected to leave on the 16th for Yokohama to meet the U. S. Minister and Commissioners to China, and take them to Chefoo.

RIO BRAVO, 4th rate, 3 howitzers (s. s.), Brownsville, Texas. Turned over to War Department.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training ship. Arrived at Villefranche, July 6. Is to sail for home Aug. 1.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. R. Lewis. Montevideo, May 19, to sail in a few days for Buenos Ayres, where she would remain awhile.

STANDISH, 4th rate, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles J. Train. Arrived at New York on July 19.

St. Louis, 8d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

St. MARY's, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Sailed from Madeira, July 15, for New York.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. We have private advice that this vessel arrived off Bangkok May 24, and that the captain and officers were presented to the King of Siam at his palace on May 28.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Lieut. David G. McBitchie. Left Washington, July 20, for Annapolis, Norfolk, and stations as far as Portsmouth, N. H.

TICONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. Arrived at Nagasaki, June 11, from Kobe.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. D. B. Hamon. Arrived at Port Royal, S. C., July 21, from the West Indies, and will probably go there to Havana, Cuba.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Walter W. Queen. Left Gibraltar June 17, arrived off Deal, England, the 29th, sailed on the 30th and arrived at Flushing, Holland, July 1.

VANDALLA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. At Portsmouth, July 19.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Brees. Receiving ship, Boston.

WACUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Byron Wilson. Expected at Panama from Callao in the course of a couple of months.

WYANDOTT, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey. Sailed from Gibraltar, June 23, for Tangier, and after a short stay there was going to Antwerp, Belgium.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Norfolk *Virginia* reports, July 20, that "all work upon the *Canandaigua* has been stopped, and it is rumored that she will be sent to the Philadelphia Navy-yard to be rebuilt at that station."

The Fish Commissioners at Washington ordered some German carp to be placed in the reservoir on the Mare Island Navy-yard, and accordingly, about a dozen of the King carp from the Danube River, Austria, were sent there and deposited by one of the Commissioners in the lake.

A GENERAL Court-martial, of which Capt. Joseph Fyffe, U. S. N., is President, and Capt. Henry C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., is Judge-Advocate, convened at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, July 21, for the trial of William Taylor, a private in the U. S. Marine Corps, charged with desertion from that station.

The large masting shears at Norfolk got into the *Canandaigua's* way lately and suffered a compound fracture of the right leg. Civil Engineer Asserson will have them repaired, which will require considerable time.

The instruction of the young officers recently appointed to the Marine Corps is being conducted at the headquarters of the corps in Washington. The text books to be employed are the Ordnance Manual, Upton's Tactics, Laidley's Rifle Firing, and Welcher's Military Lessons.

A MARINE Equipment Board recently convened in Washington, composed of Major A. S. Nicholson, Capt. R. S. Cullum, and 1st Lieut. B. B. Russell, and adjourned after recommending several very useful and important changes in the uniform and outfit. The first is the adoption of a summer helmet, which is to be made of cork, covered with white duck, similar in shape to that used by the Army, but somewhat narrower at the sides. In winter, a blue helmet is to be worn instead of the present full dress hat, which is irreverently styled a "tar bucket," and which for discomfort and general uselessness is hard to excel. The Board also recommended the abolition of the blue flannel and white linen shirts now in use, and the substitution of white woolen shirts therefore, but the merit of this change is considered doubtful. An improved haversack and knapsack was decided upon, an easy thing to do, and bugles and small brass drums advised in lieu of the fife and drum of the ancients. Drummers are to be taught the use of the bugle, or trumpet, so that marine guards hereafter will have two trumpeters, which will permit them to alternate on duty. So much of these changes as applies to helmets for men will not go into effect until next year.

From Singapore we learn that, up to May 24, the harbor had been made lively by numerous arrivals and salutes of men-of-war of different nationalities. The Portuguese gunboat *Mandori* arrived on the 13th, and left again for Macao on the 15th. The Brazilian corvette *Vital d' Oliveira*, Captain de Noronha, arrived from Galle on the 17th, having on board Admiral da Silva Mota, and H. E. Callado, Brazilian Minister to China, and left for Hong Kong on the 21st. The Russian corvette *Asia*, Captain Amassoff, with Rear-Admiral Aslanbegoff on board, arrived from Galle on the 17th, on her way to China, with the Russian iron-clad *Mimn*. H. N. M.'s gunboat *Koetic* arrived on the 21st, with the Resident of Bengal on board. H. M. S. *Charlydis* arrived on the 15th, homeward bound, and the *Wiern* from Galle on the 21st, on her way to China. The U. S. A. corvette *Swatara* left for Bangkok at daylight on the 17th. The Sarawak gunboat *Aline* left for Kuching on the 22d, taking their Highnesses the Rajah and Ranees. The weather had been rather stormy during the week, with a good deal of thunder and rain.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 7, 1880.

General Order No. 252.

Boats of the Navy, when fitted at Navy-yards, will be painted as follows:

Launches, steam-cutters, and dingies, black outside below the moldings, and lead color inside.

All other boats white outside below moldings, and white inside above footings; below the footings they will be lead color.

In all boats the outside moldings and gunwales will be kept bright.

All smoke-stacks in vessels of the Navy will be kept black.

WILLIAM N. JEFFERS, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

The *Constance*, the new addition to the British navy, recently launched at the Chatham Dockyard, is the first vessel in the construction of which steel has been chiefly used. She will carry no armor, being intended for a fast cruiser, and as she is to be fitted with engines of 2,300 horse-power (her tonnage being 2,383 tons), it is expected she will have a very high rate of speed.

The *British Medical Journal*, writing of the possible event of a war between Russia and China, calls attention to the fact that Chinese armies are sent into the field unaccompanied by medical officers, and unprovided with ambulances, bandages, or surgical appliances of any kind.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JULY 17.—Ensign George M. Stoney, to duty in the Navigation department at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Mate Henry C. Fuller, to the receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York.

Midshipmen Harry M. L. P. Russ, Frank J. Sprague, Harry S. Knapp and Wm. C. Canfield; Cadet Engineers Albert O. Young, Joseph L. Wood, John L. Worthington and Wm. H. Alderdice, to the training ship *Minnesota*, at Boston.

Midshipmen John E. Craven, George Sparhawk, Henry Kimmell and Augustus C. Almy, to the training ship *Portsmouth*, at Bar Harbor, Maine, on the 28th July.

Midshipmen Robert K. Wright, Richard M. Hughes, Chas. N. Atwater and Edward Lloyd, Jr., to the training ship *Constitution*, at Newport, R. I., on the 24th July.

Passed Assistant Engineer N. H. Lamin, to duty in charge of the machinery of the iron-clads at Brandon, Va.

Sailmaker Augustus A. Warren, to the *Pensacola*, at Mare Island, Cal.

JULY 20.—Paymaster Henry G. Colby, to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 2d of August.

JULY 21.—Midshipman Spencer F. B. Biddle, to the training ship *Portsmouth*, at Bar Harbor, Maine, on the 28th of July.

DETACHED.

JULY 17.—Passed Assistant Engineer J. M. Emanuel, from duty on the iron-clads, at Brandon, Va., and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker John Roddy, from the *Pensacola*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Independence*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

JULY 20.—Lieutenant E. S. Prime, from the training ship *Minnesota*, and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Director P. J. Horwitz, from duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bransford has reported his return home, having been detached from the Richmond, Asiatic Station, on the 11th of June last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster George E. Hendee, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 2d of August, and ordered to settle accounts.

JULY 21.—Master Boynton Leach, from the training ship *Constitution*, and placed on sick leave.

Passed Assistant Engineer George H. Kearney, from the practice steamer *Standish* on the 2d of August, and ordered to resume duties at the Naval Academy on the 16th of September.

Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane, from the *Naval Academy*, and ordered to the practice ship *Standish* on the 2d of August.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commodore A. K. Hughes, Commandant of the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for one month from August 10.

To Commodore O. H. Wells, chief signal officer, for one month from July 25.

To Commander A. H. McCormick, attached to the Bureau of Ordnance, for one month from July 28.

To Commander Henry C. Taylor, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from July 20.

To Lieutenant A. H. Vail, attached to the Naval Observatory for one month from July 26.

To Lieutenant T. S. Bassett, attached to the Navy-yard, Boston, during the month of August.

To Master L. L. Reamey, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for one month from August 16.

To Master Asher C. Baker, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for one month from August 16.

To Master Downs L. Wilson, attached to the Hydrographic Office, during the month of August.

To Master S. C. Lemly, attached to the Nautical Almanac Office, for one month from August 5.

To Surgeon Edward S. Bogert, attached to the Marine Barracks, New York, for twenty-five days from August 5.

To Paymaster John Furey, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from August 6.

To Paymaster B. S. McConnell, attached to the receiving ship *Wabash*, at Boston, during the month of August.

To Medical Director Charles Martin, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from August 2.

To Midshipman G. W. Denfield, attached to the training ship *Minnesota*, for one month from July 19.

To Mate Larkin T. Lee for four months from July 19.

To Chief Engineer Joseph Triley, attached to the receiving ship *Wabash*, for one month from July 22.

To Passed Assistant Engineer Abasalom Kirby, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, during the month of August.

To Passed Assistant Engineer T. J. W. Cooper, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., during the month of August.

To Passed Assistant Engineer B. C. Downing, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from August 2.

To Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. Baird, attached to the Montauk, at Washington, for one month from August 1.

To Gunner J. A. McDonald, attached to the receiving ship *Colorado*, for three weeks from August 1.

To Carpenter S. H. Maloon, attached to the receiving ship *Wabash*, during the month of August.

To Carpenter Geo. W. Conover, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, from July 20 to August 20.

To Carpenter Peter T. Ward, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from July 22.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending July 21, 1880:

Alfred Jackson, marine, July 10, Marine Barracks, New York.

Isaac N. Mason, second-class boy, July 12, U. S. S. *Portsmouth*, at sea.

MARINE CORPS.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To First Lieutenant J. H. Washburn for thirty days from August 5.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Captain R. W. Huntington has been extended fifteen days.

The leave of First Lieutenant B. R. Russell has been extended until August 1.

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Babine, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturgis, U. S. Army.

The Brown's Valley (Minnesota) Reporter relates an incident of the Fourth of July performance at that place: The sham battle by the Indians was the first thing on the programme, and took place about 6 o'clock in the morning. There were about 200 Indians mounted on ponies, who formed the attacking party. They came into town from the west side, and with a yell made a dash through the streets, meeting with but little opposition, except from Mr. Nelson's clothes line, which succeeded in unhorsing several of the party. After capturing the town, they made a charge on the Indian village, on the hill, where they were warmly received by a volley of musketry. It was sport for those participating, and exciting and interesting to the spectators.

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THE LAW OF THE SEA.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA, AND THE UNITED STATES STATUTES.

On the 1st of September, 1880, a code of Revised Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, will go into effect throughout the world; *waters within the jurisdiction of the United States being alone excepted.* The reason for this exception of our own waters is the neglect of Congress during its last session to make the new Regulations statutory, notwithstanding the fact that foreign governments had been notified of our approval of them. The universal recognition of the new Regulations makes them an integral part of the law of the sea, and as such, no one nation is warranted in having laws in opposition to them. It follows, therefore, that the old Regulations for preventing collisions, that will be upon our statute books after the 1st of next September, have only a municipal force; that is, they are valid only within the jurisdiction of the United States. On the high seas, and in foreign waters, where municipal rules do not interfere, the new rules must be followed in conformity with the demands of the maritime world.

It becomes, therefore, a matter of the first importance to American seafaring people, that this condition of affairs should be thoroughly understood, and since the new rules are based upon the old ones, the language used in general being quite similar in both, an analysis of the modifications will prove a great aid to those who hereafter will have to bear both in mind in navigating vessels to and from our waters into the high seas.

The first noticeable modification is in the Regulation fixing the position of a steamer's mast-head light. By the statute the position is denoted as "at the foremast head." As will readily be seen by all seamen, this position is a very indefinite one, especially with regard to the height at which the light shall be carried. The foremast head may also not be the best place for carrying it. In the Modified Regulations we find the position fixed as follows: "On or in front of the foremast, at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the ship exceeds 20 feet then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, a bright white light," etc.

By the statute rule a steam vessel, when towing another vessel, must carry two white mast-head lights; their distance apart, however, is not regulated. By the

new rules these lights must be "not less than three feet apart."

Article V., of the Modified Regulations, is entirely new and is of the most vital importance, as it applies to vessels that are not under control; it is therefore quoted verbatim.

A ship, whether a steamship or a sailing-ship, when employed either in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable, or which from any accident is not under command, shall at night carry, in the same position as the white light which steamships are required to carry, and, if a steamship, in place of that light, three red lights in globular lanterns, each not less than 10 inches in diameter, in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart; and shall by day carry in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, in front of but not lower than her foremast head, three black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter.

These shapes and lights are to be taken by approaching ships as signals that the ship using them is not under command, and therefore cannot get out of the way.

The above ships, when not making any way through the water, shall not carry the side lights, but when making way shall carry them.

Rule X., of the Revised Statutes, with regard to the light carried by vessels at anchor is indefinite as to the proper light under certain circumstances, as it states that vessels when at anchor "in roadsteads or fairways" shall carry the stay-light. In the Modified Rules no restriction is placed upon the anchoring ground, but vessels, "when at anchor," shall carry the stay-light.

By Rule XI. certain lights are prescribed for "sailing" pilot vessels, and these lights are the only ones carried by them. In the Modified Rules these pilot lights are not restricted to "sailing" vessels, but apply to steam pilot boats as well; the rule reading "A pilot vessel," etc. But there is another modification, and one of importance. These pilot lights are carried only when the vessel is "engaged on her station, on pilotage duty." At other times she carries lights similar to other ships.

The Modified Rules fix certain lights for fishing vessels that are new, but by international agreement this part of the new rules does not take effect until Sept. 1, 1881, at which time, in addition to the lights now prescribed by Rule XIII. of the statutes, boats employed in drift net fishing shall carry two red lights, one over the other, not less than three feet apart. Trawlers carry in the same position a red and a green light, the upper one being red.

We have in Article XI. of the Modified Rules, a very important rule which, though not in reality a new one, is so to all intents and purposes, as the corresponding rule in the statutes is found in a different place bunglingly expressed and in the middle of a law that is not a part of the rules of the road. The clause of section 4234 of the Revised Statutes bearing on the subject is as follows: ". . . and every such vessel (*sailing vessel*) shall, on the approach of any steam vessel during the night-time, show a lighted torch upon that point or quarter to which such steam vessel shall be approaching . . ."

Article XI. of the Modified Rules reads:

A ship which is being overtaken by another shall show from her stern to such last mentioned ship a white light or a flare-up light.

We now come to fog-signals, and at the start find that, whereas in the statutes it is taken for granted that vessels are provided with steam-whistles, fog-horns, and bells, in the Modified Rules a preamble recites that they shall be provided with these instruments. One point here is deserving of especial notice. The clause with regard to the fog-horn reads, "an efficient fog-horn to be sounded by a bellows or other mechanical means." Thus, it will be seen that the old style of fog-horn sounded by blowing with the mouth is no longer permitted.

Steam vessels are required by the new rules to sound a prolonged blast at intervals of not more than two minutes, instead of a blast at intervals of not more than one minute. The rules for sailing vessels are entirely different, and appear verbatim as follows:

(b). A sailing ship under way shall make with her fog-horn, at intervals of not more than two minutes, when on the star-board tack one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abaft the beam three blasts in succession.

By the new rules vessels not under way will ring the bell at intervals of not more than two minutes instead of five minutes as by the statute.

By the statute, *steam vessels* must go at a moderate speed in thick weather; by the new rules *all vessels*.

Rule XVI. of the statutes providing that two *sailing vessels* approaching end on to each other must put their helms apart, is omitted from the new rules as incorrect. The steering rules for sailing vessels are of the same general intent as those of the statute beyond the above exception, but so much more clearly worded as to deserve quotation in full.

Article XIV. When two sailing ships are approaching one another, so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other, as follows, viz.:

(a). A ship which is running free shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close hauled.
(b). A ship which is close hauled on the port tack shall

keep out of the way of a ship close hauled on the starboard tack.

(c). When both are running free, with the wind on different sides, the ship which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(d). When both are running free, with the wind on the same side, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.

(e). A ship which has the wind aft shall keep out of the way of the other ship.

The Statute Rules and the new rules with regard to steam vessels meeting and crossing are similar, but appended to the rule for steamers meeting end on, we find in the new rules a note particularly defining what meeting end on or nearly end on means. This note is especially important in defining what does not come under the rule. This part of the note is as follows:

It does not apply, by day, to cases in which a ship sees another ahead crossing her own course; or, by night, to cases where the red light of one ship is opposed to the red light of the other, or where the green light of one ship is opposed to the green light of the other, or where a red light without a green light, or a green light without a red light, is seen ahead, or where both green and red lights are seen anywhere but ahead.

Article XIX. of the Modified Rules is new and has been adopted in accordance with American harbor regulations. It is as follows:

In taking any course authorized or required by these regulations, a steamship under way may indicate that course to any other ship which she has in sight by the following signals on her steam-whistle, viz.:

One short blast to mean, "I am directing my course to starboard." Two short blasts to mean, "I am directing my course to port." Three short blasts to mean, "I am going full speed astern."

The use of these signals is optional, but if they are used the course of the ship must be in accordance with the signal made.

Article XXI. of the new rules is new, and reads:

In narrow channels every steam ship shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the fair way or mid-channel which lies on the starboard side of such ship.

Article XXII., although not new, is in the new rules concise and so directly to the point as to be unmistakable. It reads:

Where by the above rules, one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course.

These comprise the main differences between the two codes. A more extended examination would reveal that some of the statute rules are omitted in the new ones, whilst some new rules find no mention, or at most only an indistinct allusion in the statutes. It will be noticed that there are but few general changes and no radical ones. The rules are all much more clearly worded than the statutes, and what is of the greatest importance, although it is the most difficult point to make clear to the average Congressman from a riverine district, is, that they strictly apply to the *high seas*. Not a word in any one of the rules will be found at variance with any municipal regulation that may be established in any part of the world. It only needs a cursory examination of section 4233 of the Revised Statutes to discover how inextricably confused the rules for the high seas and the rules for harbors and rivers have become through careless legislation.

All the preliminaries with regard to the adoption of these new rules have, we understand, been adopted. They were approved at a cabinet meeting on Friday or Saturday, and an order from the Navy Department, establishing them from September 1, 1880, is now in press. It is expected that the Treasury will issue substantially the same order for the guidance of the merchant service.

LIEUT. SEATON SCHROEDER, of our Navy, has performed a useful and timely service in giving to American readers a summary of Mr. Louis Caffarena's *Etude critique sur les abordages*; the translation and publication of the whole work might perhaps be an additional service. It is remarkable that collisions at sea became alarmingly frequent in the year 1855, and so continued from that time to this. Off the English coast there were, in 1852, 57 collisions; in 1853, 73; in 1854, 94; but in 1855 there were 296, and 49 of the vessels were sunk. The successive annual numbers continued to be thereafter 307, 323, 298, 349, 351, 354, 368, 414, 379, 372, etc., and in several years about three-fourths of the collisions were at night. Lieut. Schroeder illustrates in various ways the insufficiency of the present system of lights, giving examples of collisions. He well says:

The chief objection raised to having a light for the twelve points now without it, is the increased expense in the equipment of merchant vessels. But that should not stand in the way one moment. Those that own ships and send them to sea should be compelled to submit to that trifling cost to insure the safety of their own goods and of others' lives. Should the law be enacted, though, there would probably not be very much growling. Most ship-owners would soon applaud it. Moreover, the expense need not be so very much greater, for the side-lights instead of being screened at two points abaft the beam, could be so fitted as to shine all the way aft, a plain glass being used for the rays thrown abaft the beam.

He also holds that the law should be rigid in stating the exact position of the side-lights—how far from the stern, and how far outboard. An advantage in placing them near the stern would be that the white sectors that

it is proposed to give them, and which in this case should have an amplitude of 180 deg., would be seen from both quarters, and the presence of two white lights there would prevent the stranger mistaking them for a mast-head light. He suggests that the merchant marine oil is not good enough generally to show the color distinctly, and that petroleum would be better. High hopes are held out of the electric light. Still, the shadows it throws are the densest known; it is enormously expensive to set up, and costly also to maintain; its apparatus occupies much space, and requires expert operators. For ordinary ships, therefore, it is now out of the question.

Color-blindness is a cause of collision, and a clearly preventable cause. Fog being a prolific cause, Lieut. Schroeder, or his author, suggests this way of a vessel's indicating her own status: One blast on her horn to mean that she is running before the wind; two, that she is on the starboard tack; three, that she is on the port tack. A similar code could be made for a steamer's whistle. Another suggestion of Lieut. Schroeder's article in the *United Service* is worth quoting:

The objection to the proposed method of indicating the position of the helm by the deflection to starboard or to port of a vertical luminous beam would seem to be, that while it would serve the purpose admirably in the case of two vessels meeting "end-on," the greater or less perspective in other cases might cause uncertainty. The pistol-signals devised by Lieutenant E. W. Very, U. S. Navy, must answer the purpose far better. From a breech-loading pistol, of simple but special character, stars or fire-balls, of a selected color, are discharged to a height or distance in any direction of from three hundred to four hundred feet. The exhibition of a green one indicates that the course is to be changed to starboard; a red one, to port. These stars, which are contained in an ordinary cartridge for breech-loaders, and which can be discharged at the rate of ten per minute if required, are so brilliant as to be seen from a distance of twenty miles on a clear night. Rear-Admiral J. B. Ward, R. N., alluding to the system, says, "it is so different from all others hitherto in use, and is at the same time so simple, so easy of display, and so inexpensive, that it would be admirably adapted for the purpose." Admiral Ward states that he had seen the stars distinctly from a distance of seventeen and a half miles, at an official trial under the direction of Major Le Mesurier, inspector of army signaling at Aldershot. He goes on to say that the national life-boat institution is about to adopt them at its stations in lieu of rockets, and also on board its life-boats—of which he is the chief inspector. Major Le Mesurier has also strongly recommended that they should supersede rockets for army signaling, and a large number have been already ordered by the British War Department for that purpose.

Devices have been suggested, also, for more accurate signaling by blasts of air or steam; while the United States fog-signal code is a large step in advance. Indeed it should be said that the approaching adoption of the international laws of the ocean will put a new phase on the whole subject, and furnish new points to work from. While Lieut. Schroeder thus discusses the avoidance of collisions, the important matter of saving life, when they happen, will be found treated in the *JOURNAL* of July 3d, 1880.

CAPT. H. C. CUSHING, 4th Artillery, throws out some hints, in the *United Service*, on the employment of troops in garrison. He says that the well-known lines as to "What constitutes a State?" may be aptly paraphrased:

What constitutes a post? Not weeded walks, Nor fresh-trimmed garden-plots, nor whitewashed fence, But troops, well-tutored troops, these constitute a post.

Capt. Cushing urges that commanding officers are too prone to look upon the improvement of their soldiers as subsidiary to the improvement of their posts. Soldiers should be encouraged to feel that their soldierly appearance and attainments are of the highest consideration. Practical experiments in intrenching, in bridge-building, and in reconnaissances around the post are all useful: "Practice the packing of an army wagon, the embarkation or disembarkation of animals, the swimming of horses over rivers, the crossing of bogs, the adjustment of the burden of a pack-mule, the right way to pitch a tent, the simple methods to obtain the width of a river. In practical tactics, or exercises in which the company or battalion act as if they were in the presence of the enemy, the officer in command should so manoeuvre his men that each movement should be a practical illustration of what he would do on that particular ground, and its capabilities for offence or defence should be shown, and the reason for each position set forth as far as practicable. On the skirmish-line, if a soldier takes a position which would be manifestly dangerous, or should neglect to avail himself of a protection which he could use properly, he should be checked, and the true purpose of and proper method of skirmishing explained to him. There are indeed simple means for a liberal education in war at the control of almost every post commander."

We are not sure that constructing field-works or building bridges, might greatly entrance the troops; yet even these things, and still more the other particulars mentioned for the instruction of non-commissioned officers and men, would be much better than the work now required of them. Capt. Cushing is an artillery officer,

and perhaps has largely in view garrison work in harbor forts and at other points east of the Mississippi. The infantry and cavalry at the west have commonly another kind of difficulty to complain of. They have too much building and digging to do—but it is not the building and digging of soldierly campaigning, but of the day-laborer. For them it is still harder to keep up a soldierly appearance, or to acquire the proper drill. Cavalrymen are not properly instructed in riding nor infantrymen in the use of their rifles or in marching. It is certainly true that in many ways the employment of troops in garrison needs improvement.

A CALCUTTA despatch to the *London Times*, July 19, says: "The latest news from Afghanistan seems to point to the early evacuation of Cabul." In a recent article the *London Broad Arrow* said: "It is to be hoped that whenever we withdraw from Afghanistan we shall still retain Candahar. Under an administration which would ensure to its inhabitants security to life and property the material prosperity of the province would undoubtedly continue to increase as it has done during the last few months. Were, again, the railway already begun from the valley of the Indus in the direction of Candahar, continued to the latter town—and we are informed that no great obstacles would have to be overcome in the completion of the line—Candahar, there can be little doubt, would become, as it has been pointed out by General Green, the chief commercial emporium of the greater part of Central Asia, as well as the centre of civilization in that vast region. The country round Candahar is known to be one of the best cultivated in all Asia. No other district is so perfectly irrigated, no other gives so many crops a year. In a paper read at the United Service Institution, on the march of the Quetta column from the Indus to the Helmund and back, General Biddulph gave a glowing description of the resources of the country round Candahar, asserting that, under a stable government, the province would certainly become one of the richest and most prosperous in the world. That this would, indeed, be the case is evidenced by the rapid increase in the prosperity of Candahar which has taken place since the town has been occupied by our troops. The value of the land within a dozen miles of the city has, we are told, more than doubled during the last nine months, while the Customs receipts, in spite of the reduction of the duty on foreign goods from 12 to 5 per cent., have risen from 50,000 to 75,000 rupees per mensem. Of the strategical value of Candahar as a first line of defence against the invasion of India from the north-west there can be no two opinions. The advantages which would be gained by holding it were ably set forth by Gen. Hawley, in a paper on the strategical conditions of our North-West Frontier in India, and need not be again insisted on."

WOLVES are so plenty in France that it is found necessary to offer a liberal bounty for their destruction, \$30 being allowed for a she wolf with cubs, and \$40 for a wolf that has attacked human beings. The *République Française* estimates that there are 500,000 wolves in France. The damage done by these wild beasts is reckoned to equal the whole amount paid by the State to support the Roman Catholic Church in France—that is, nearly 50,000,000 francs a year. Nor do they confine their depredations to cattle and poultry alone. In hard winters and troubled times they venture into the villages and carry off children, even attacking men and women. In 1764 a famous wolf was killed which had devoured eighty-three persons, and a few years later another which had destroyed more than sixty human beings. A regular service exists for the destruction of wolves, called the *Louveterie*; but although it consists of 463 lieutenants and 521 hunters it only succeeded in destroying 355 wolves of various ages last year. In 1815 and in 1871, and also on return of the French army from Italy in 1859, the large bodies of wolves which still occupy the mountains and woods of France and the adjoining countries, came out of their fastnesses and did great damage to both men and cattle.

In regard to the trouble which it is said has occurred at Fort Yates, Dakota, and which resulted in the order for the abandonment of the post, it may be well to say that Gen. Sherman has visited the agency himself to determine what it is best to do in the matter. This visit will, it is expected, result in the revocation of the order for the abandonment of the post. Gen. Carlin is a discreet and intelligent officer, and his word is worth quite as much as that of any amount of Indian agents, and his report on matters connected with the affairs at the Agency at or near Fort Yates, will probably be taken as the true state of the case. An intelligent and

honest commanding officer of troops at these Agencies is usually a source of great discomfort to Indian agents, for they generally know of the immense frauds practised there. We know nothing of Father Stephan, the agent at Fort Yates. If he is a conscientious agent he is an exception to the rule.

THE State Department is in receipt of information that the vessel which recently fired upon two American schooners in Cuban waters was the *Canto*, a small screw steamer belonging to the Spanish Navy. No formal presentation of the case will be made to the Spanish government until the report of Admiral Wyman, who has been ordered with the *Tennessee* to Havana, has been received. It is expected that the Spanish authorities will set up in justification the claim, which our Government has always resisted, that they have always made of their right to fire upon or detain suspicious vessels within two marine leagues of their shores.

WE would call the attention of Army officers to the description elsewhere given of the "Berthon Duplex Dingy," as offering a possible solution of the question recently raised by one of our correspondents as to how to provide for the transportation of troops across streams on the line of march. The duplex dingy will carry twelve men, and can, at the same time be reduced in size for storage to 6 feet in length, 7 inches in width, and 14 inches depth and in weight to the carrying capacity of a single man, 60 to 70 lbs.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of several replies to the suggestion that officers should unite in prosecuting their claims for commutation of quarters while on commutation leave of absence. This makes eight officers in all who have promised to contribute. "I am satisfied," writes one officer, "that many more officers would contribute if they knew what steps to take." As to this we can only say that we are willing to arrange, if we can with some reliable attorney, to prosecute the claim, accepting for his services and expenses an amount not to exceed the aggregate sum the officers interested may signify their willingness to contribute.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The air has been full of rumors of Indian hostilities, during the past week, but they all apparently are groundless. The rumors are worth noting as signs of disturbed public feeling.

The Ute commission is now in session at Los Pinos, under the protection of Co. C and E, 23d Infantry, Capt. and Bvt. Lieut.-Col. George K. Brady, commanding. On Sunday, at an informal meeting, Ouray informed the Commissioners that 100 lodges of White River Utes were on their way and would arrive on Tuesday night. Accordingly, at the request of Ouray and the Uncompahgre Utes the first grand council, appointed for Monday, was postponed until Wednesday. President Moneypenny, of the commission, is hopeful that all matters will be amicably adjusted. Gen. McKenzie and the greater part of his cavalry command broke camp on the Uncompahgre River Sunday and left for Grand River. Another despatch says: "The work of the commission is much greater than generally supposed and it is predicted that the Indians will not be moved to Grand River inside of a year. The majority of the Uncompaghres are favorable to a change and will sign a treaty without delay. This is due in a great measure to Ouray, who has worked hard since his return from Washington. The only opposition, if any, will come from the White River Utes." A Mr. Dresser has reentered the remains of Mr. Meeker and eight employees, including his two sons, which were hastily buried by Merritt's command. Mr. Dresser found a chain about four feet long around the neck of Mr. Meeker, proving the story true that the Utes had dragged the body about the agency after the massacre.

On the 17th July, Gen. Pope telegraphed to the War Department the arrest of Payne and 23 of his followers and asked for instructions, as follows:

"Am I to understand that the Government wishes this gang turned over to the United States Marshal at Fort Smith, Ark., for trial?"

The Secretary of War will order the delivery of Payne and his men to the civil authorities for safe custody, and in the meantime the matter will be referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion as to the mode of civil prosecution.

The following despatches have been received at the War Department:

SANTA FE, N. M., July 13, 1880.

To the A. A.-G., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.:

The latest news is that the hostiles have taken many horses from the ranches near Chihuahua, swinging around that city a circuit of about thirty miles. Arrada, an old Indian fighter, who has fifty men with him, says most of the hostiles were forty miles southwest of Galijos and the same distance north of Chihuahua. They go into Galijos to trade. They are not killing people. I think they will cross below Quitman. Five Indians crossed on July 4. Capt. Brinkerhoff is looking for them from El Paso.

HATCH, Colonel Commanding.

PORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., July 16, 1880.

To the A. A.-G., Hdqrs Mil. Div. of the Missouri:

The following has been received from Col. Hatch:

JOHN POPE, Bvt. Major-Gen. Commanding.

The latest information, just received under date of the 12th inst., from Mexico, via Fort Bliss, Texas, is that the hostiles are in the mountains in Mexico, about one hundred miles west of

Eagle Springs, Texas. Three hundred Mexicans intend to attack them about the 15th inst. Our troops have been notified and ordered to be on the alert.

HATCH, Colonel Comd'g.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 20, 1880.

To the Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Gen. Terry reports that the rumors of the defeat of Capt. Halsey's command by Indians in the neighborhood of the Black Hills are groundless. That officer has scouted the whole north country within 150 miles of Deadwood, and thus far has not found an Indian sign.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

Major and Bvt. Col. Henry C. Wood, A. A.-G., who in the capacity of special agent of the Interior Department, conferred with the Indians of Eastern Washington Territory, returned to Portland, O. T., June 24. A council was held with the Spokane Indians at Cowley's ranch June 18 and 19. The principal chiefs present were Saltese, Quinemos, and Stilaam, of the Cœur d'Alenes, and Garry, William, Lot, Baptiste, Peone, Enoch, Paul, and Abraham of the Spokans. The whites called in by Col. Wood were Gen. Wheaton, Hon. J. A. Simms, Capt. Lamson of Portland, Jas. O'Neil, and Rev. Mr. Cowley. Col. Wood says that the council was as satisfactory as could be expected, and made a good impression on both whites and Indians. Some 14 or 15 Indians handed in their names to take homesteads, among whom was Chief Garry.

Gen. Ord telegraphs that Victoria has probably crossed the Rio Grande, making for Eagle Springs, and is pursued by four hundred Mexicans. Gen. Grierson's forces are marching from two points to cooperate with the Mexicans.

THE WEST POINT BOARD.—The annual report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy is this year in most respects a conservative document. The visitors find that the new hospital has been erected "in the most substantial manner," and will require but \$21,617.84 for completion, which appropriation they earnestly recommend Congress to make. The old hospital will then furnish increased accommodations for officers at West Point, now much needed. The board find, like their predecessors, that the quarters of the cadets are inadequate to their proper accommodation, many of the rooms at present being occupied by three cadets, which overcrows them and is likely to interfere with health and a proper attention to their studies. Plans have been drawn and estimates made for extending the west wing of the barracks so as to add thirty-two rooms, and the board recommend that Congress be asked to appropriate the necessary sum for this purpose. The board further recommend that a bathing house, to cost \$2,400, be erected for the use of the cadets. The river where they now bathe is exposed and exceedingly dangerous, several cadets having been drowned. The board find upon careful examination that the water supply and sewerage are sufficient for the convenience and health of the Academy and the Post.

The visitors award high praise to the drill, discipline and police of the Academy, declaring that the regulations "have been fully and faithfully executed," and that they have "not seen or heard of anything in the administration of the discipline which would suggest the propriety of a change, either in the articles or in the mode of enforcement. The system is purely military, and the result of many years of close observation and experience." They declare that "no ground of complaint is possible" under the exact enforcement of rules that entail order, neatness, regularity in habits, promptness and precision in obedience, manliness, self-reliance and truth.

The board inspected the buildings "and found them in thorough order and repair. They are admirably arranged for the convenience, comfort and discipline of the young soldier. Neatness, quiet and order pervade the establishment in every department, and reflect credit alike upon the commandant of cadets and instructor of Tactics and the officers and cadets under his command. In the judgment of the board the drill merits the highest commendation. The precision and celerity with which every evolution is executed, alike in the artillery, cavalry, and infantry, prove the thoroughness of the training and the efficiency of the officers and corps of cadets." The visitors, however, think the standard of admission in acquired information too low, causing time to be lost in teaching rudimentary studies that should be known beforehand. Students imperfectly prepared often fail to keep up, and are dismissed, causing "a loss amounting to about \$1,750 per annum for each and every cadet. Of the 220 discharged during the past four years, more than one-half the number were recommended for dismissal by the Academic Board, being found deficient in their studies, while many others were from the same cause permitted to resign. Cadets leaving the Academy, whether by dismissal or resignation owing to lack of mental capacity or inclination to keep abreast of their classmates, should not be permitted to return, as in most instances they are a second time found deficient and sent away." The board also finds the cadets deficient in "elocution," declaring that "not one in ten speaks distinctly."

The board find the accounts of the treasurer neatly, accurately and intelligently kept, and "its members are satisfied that the duties of this responsible position are accurately and efficiently discharged by Maj. Du Barry. The board also believe, after careful investigation, that the commissary and quartermaster stores are purchased as cheaply as practicable, and disbursed to the cadets as reasonably as could be expected, when the good quality of the article distributed is taken into consideration."

Like their predecessors, the board recommend the appointment each year of one or more members of the previous board, as time is lost by want of familiarity with the duties. And here is something for the cadets to think about: "The board have learned with surprise and regret that the cadets are permitted the use of tobacco. The Regulations of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis prohibits its use in any form as a wise sanitary provision, and the board would most respectfully urge the strict enforcement of the same sensible regulation at the Military Academy, as in its judgment the laws against the use of tobacco, whether by smoking or otherwise, cannot be too stringent."

The cadets must put that in their pipes and smoke it. The Whittaker case receives no attention from the Board of Visitors.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold him self responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

DRUM MAJORS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: As one of the best disciplined armies in the world (the French) have abolished "drum majors," I think it would be an improvement to the United States Army to do the same. They are really not a necessity, and by abolishing them bands might be allowed, in their place, another first class musician. This would be a great acquisition to the band, while the drum major would be no loss whatever, as his duty with the band only takes up about fifteen minutes each day, and bands in Europe do their duty just as well without drum majors as with. Why could not the American Army do so likewise. Many of these men draw the pay of a good musician, have no knowledge of music, and are really a detriment to a band.

REFORMATION.

COURSE SIGNALS BASED ON THE BOAT SWAIN'S PIPE CALLS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Master Aaron Ward, U. S. N., recently described in the *Evening Post* a system of course signals, for steamers at night or during thick weather, to be made after the fashion of the Myer Code by means of the whistle. Will you kindly permit me to suggest for criticism a plan somewhat analogous to his, which seems to me more practicable? My premises are as follows:

1. A high, shrill sound is audible for a greater distance than a low, deep one—and may be distinctly heard when the latter cannot be. The boatswain's pipe is a familiar example in proof.

2. The use of low, deep toned whistles on large steamers is a stupid and senseless proceeding, because (a) of the foregoing. (b) Many people of average hearing capacity are, unknown to themselves, deaf to low sounds. (c) Any one may render himself deaf to such sounds so easily as to make it reasonable to suppose that he may do so involuntarily. (See Tyndall *On Sound*, p. 74, for discussion of this—with examples.) (d) With such a whistle it is difficult to make composite signals—involving sets of two or more blasts—quickly, so that they may be easily distinguished, and they may be readily blended together by other low sounds, such as the wind blowing through the rigging, southing of the waves, escaping steam, etc.

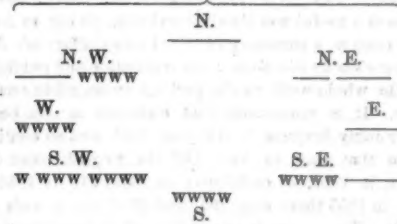
3. The elemental sounds of the boatswain's pipe are the unbroken whistle and the trill. It requires no ear for relative pitch to distinguish these.

4. Every sailor understands the meaning of the boatswain's pipe calls, and readily distinguishes them apart.

5. It is sufficient for practical purposes for vessels to indicate their courses to each other within four points of the compass.

My plan based on the foregoing is as follows:

For the present whistle substitute another of somewhat higher pitch for ordinary fair weather uses. Add two smaller high pitched whistles, one arranged to give an unbroken blast, the other to produce a trill by means of the well known "tremolo" attachment to organ pipes—a simple vibrating reed inserted in the steam pipe. Let the unbroken blast indicate the N. and E. points, the trill S. and W. Combining the sounds as the words are combined, we have for N. E., blast, blast; S. E., trill, blast; S. W., trill, trill; N. W., blast, trill. Sound the old whistle at any intervals with these to indicate four points either side of N. or S. The code thus formed is represented graphically as below—the unbroken blast being indicated by —, the trill by www. The large whistle is to be sounded for all courses enclosed in the brackets, that is, between N. W. and N. E. and S. W. and S. E.; thus N. N. E. would be, two blasts plus the old whistle; E. N. E. two blasts without the old whistle, S. trill with old whistle, W. trill without, and so on.



This fixes a different signal for each set of four points. The code requires little or no study to memorize it, and in fact, it is the more easily kept in mind by remembering that the N. W. signal resembles the pipe for "belly" N. E., "haul away!" S. W., "slack" or "lower!" S., "pipe down," etc.

As for the mechanical arrangement both small whistles may be connected to a single pipe, in which is a 3-way valve—one port for steam, the others leading respectively to the whistles. By suitably moving this valve either whistle may be sounded, or one may be made to follow the other as desired.

PARK BENJAMIN, PH. D.
50 ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y., July 12.

COL. GORDON ("Chinese Gordon") has expressed a strong opinion that a war between China and Russia would be inevitably accompanied by an outburst of national hate on the part of the Celestials to all foreigners, and he is by no means as confident as he was that the Chinese would have the worst of it in conflict, conducted on the old principles with Europeans.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

FORT FISHER.—INCOMPETENCY OF BRAGG.

To the Editor of the Times:

The inclosed is a copy of a fragmentary letter commenced by Whiting to me, and which he wrote lying on his back in the hospital, the day before he died. He did not have the strength to finish or to sign it. It was given to me after I returned from Europe, having been found by the surgeon and preserved. I was in England, having access to the London journals, and Whiting desired me, as a friend, to vindicate his reputation. I do so now, for if there ever was a noble and gallant fellow, true to his friends and true to his convictions of duty, it was W. H. C. Whiting.

Very respectfully,

BLANTON DUNCAN.

LOUISVILLE, July 6, 1880.

HOSPITAL, GOAT ISLAND, March 2, 1865.

Colonel Blanton Duncan:

MY DEAR DUNCAN: I am very glad to hear from you on my bed of suffering. I see the papers have put you in possession of something of what has been going on. That I am here and that Wilmington and Fisher are gone is due wholly and solely to the incompetency, the imbecility and pusillanimity of Braxton Bragg, who was sent to spy upon and supersede me about two weeks before the attack. He could have taken every one of the enemy, but he was afraid.

After the fleet stopped its infernal stream of fire to let the assaulting column come on, we fought them six hours from traverse to traverse and parapet to parapet, 6,000 of them. All that time Bragg was within two and a half miles, with 6,000 of Lee's best troops, three batteries of artillery and 1,500 reserves. The enemy had no artillery at all. Bragg was held in check by two negro brigades while the rest of the enemy assaulted and he didn't even fire a musket.

I fell severely wounded, two balls in right leg, about four p. m. Lamb, a little later, dangerously shot in the hip. Gallant old Reilly continued the fight hand to hand until 9 p. m., when we were overpowered.

Of all Bragg's mistakes and failures, from Pensacola out, this is the climax. He would not let me have anything to do with Lee's troops. The fight was very desperate and bloody. There was no surrender.

The fire of the fleet is beyond description. No language can describe that terrific bombardment, 148 shots a minute for twenty-four hours. My traverses stood it nobly, but by the direct fire they were enabled to bring upon the land front they succeeded in knocking down my guns there.

I was very kindly treated and with great respect by all of them.

I see that the fall of Fisher has attracted some discussion in the public prints in London. So clever a fellow as Captain Cowper Coles, R. N., ought not to take Admiral Porter's statement and reports as a pied de lettre, and he ought to be disabused before building theories on what he accepts as facts and which are simply bosh.

The fight at Fisher was in no sense of the word a test for the monitor *Monadnock* (over which Porter makes such sounding brags), or of any other monitor or ironclad.

LEUT.-COMD'R. GORRINGE AND THE OBELISK.—The steamer *Dessong*, Lieut.-Commander Henry H. Goringe commanding, arrived off Fire Island about 7 o'clock on Monday evening, July 19, and at midnight came into New York harbor. She carried, stowed in the hold over her keelsons, the Egyptian obelisk which is to be erected in New York, particulars of which have already been noted in the columns of the JOURNAL. The *Dessong* was 25 days out from Gibraltar, having been detained six days by the breaking of the main shaft. A newspaper correspondent reports Capt. Goringe as saying that the English residents plainly evinced their displeasure, and threatened to seize the monolith on behalf of English creditors. Capt. Goringe tied the American flag around the obelisk, and then said "seize it." It was not seized, and the work went on under a guard of soldiers furnished by the Egyptian government. Capt. Goringe purchased for \$28,000 the *Dessong*, a vessel built in England in 1864 for the Khedive's service, and she was placed in a dry-dock. The pontoon was launched on ways and floated to the dry-dock, opposite the bow of the steamship. Then a hole was cut in the starboard bow of the *Dessong*, 30 feet in length and 12 in height, and somewhat below the water-line. The crib-work on which the obelisk rested was just high enough to bring the obelisk level with the line on which it was intended to be moved into the ship. A track was then constructed of channel iron bars. The obelisk rested on the flat side of two lines of channel iron, and two corresponding lines were laid from the pontoon to the ship. Between these bars, in the grooves, iron cannon balls were placed, and when all things were ready it was an easy matter to roll the great shaft into the hull of the steamer, swing it into its place, and shore it securely in position. The shaft never moved after it was secured on board the *Dessong*. The *Dessong* will be docked here, her bow will be opened as it was opened before, the channel irons and cannon balls will be brought into use, and the obelisk rolled from its place upon a pontoon or dock. Then a roadway will be prepared of heavy planks placed lengthwise on sleepers, and it can be drawn gradually, by the use of a steam winch, to its place in the Central Park. The same machinery used in raising it at Alexandria will be brought into requisition here. The journey home was a pleasant one. The vessel left Alexandria on June 12, and Gibraltar on the 25th. On July 6, 1,300 miles from land, the shaft was broken. Capt. Goringe, when he purchased the steamship also purchased all her extra stores, and they included an extra shaft. He ran under sail for six days, and in the meantime fitted the new shaft. Then he ran on again under steam, slowly at first, and two or three days later at the vessel's best speed.

Capt. Goringe, despite his mission of removal of a great historic treasure, made himself very popular in Alexandria.

The obelisk is 70 feet long, 8 feet square at the base and 5 feet 8 inches at the top. It weighs 200 tons, the pedestal 43 tons, the steps, or foundation, without the pedestal, 74 tons. The machinery for lowering it weighs 60 tons. Capt. Goringe himself commanded the *Dessong*. Besides his officers and crew, he was accompanied by Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., his co-worker and assistant, and two foremen. The *Dessong* brought no cargo except the obelisk and the pedestal, the steps, the foundation and the Masonic emblems. At Gibraltar Lord Napier of Magdala, the Governor-General of Gibraltar, came on board, with all his staff and a large party of ladies, and went down in the hold and examined critically the obelisk and the manner of its stowage. Lord Ripon on his way to India came on board at Alexandria and inspected the obelisk. There were also many engineers who came from a great distance to see it and to observe the manner of its shipment. Two Austrian engineers came all the way from Trieste.

The successful voyage has answered the criticism upon this method of stowage, which was sharply criticised by English and other engineers at Alexandria. Remarks were freely made on the quays of Alexandria, especially by some of our British cousins, that "the Yankee was a very good fellow, but he would never get that stone to America."

HINTS FOR THE LINE—No. 6.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It is, of course, the desire of every nation to have, in the event of a war, as many capable military men as possible, with the least expenditure of money. We have some dissatisfied officers in our Army, who, not knowing how they would succeed in civil life, do not wish to give up their connection with the Army on an uncertainty. Their dissatisfaction might be made beneficial to them and to the Government, by establishing what might be called a "List of Unassigned Officers;" no officer on this list to receive any pay or allowances; all officers on this list to be considered *extra* officers of their grades and corps, and their places to be filled in their regiments and corps.

The advantage to the Government will be that it will have two capable officers for the pay of one, and the officer will have an opportunity of trying civil life without losing his position in the Army. Authorize any officer who has served five years as a commissioned officer to apply to be placed on the Unassigned List; accompanying his application with a certificate from his immediate commanding officer that he is thoroughly posted in the duties of his grade and arm of the Service. The date an officer actually leaves his post to go on the Unassigned List, his pay and allowances to cease, and his place to be filled from that date.

An officer on the Unassigned List, becoming entitled to promotion, should join at his own expense, his pay and allowances only commencing on the date he actually reports for duty at his proper station. He should be required to serve at least one year in his new grade, before applying to go on the Unassigned List a second time. Officers on that list applying for duty, to be assigned to the first vacancy in their grade and corps, but not to receive any pay until a vacancy occurs; to join at their own expense; pay and allowances to commence the date they actually arrive at their proper station. In the event of a war, officers on the list to receive pay mileage, etc., the date they start to obey the orders they may receive.

There are officers who say they would leave the Service (resign) if they had a small sum of money to start them. Authorize any officer to resign, accompanying his resignation with the certificate of his immediate commander, that he is thoroughly posted in his duties. Pay him a lump sum of money, at the rate of one year's pay, for every five years he has served as an officer, up to fifteen years' service; three years' pay being the extreme limit of the lump sum. For the nation, it would be a good speculation in a pecuniary as well as in a military sense.

With an Unassigned List the country would have two capable officers for war purposes, on the pay of one officer during peace. It now pays one officer during peace and has but one for war, and that one dissatisfied. An officer who resigns would, of course, go into a war as an officer of volunteers. Therefore, to give a gratuity to enable a well-instructed officer to resign and filling his vacancy would give the country for war purposes two capable officers, for the pay of one during peace, plus the gratuity given for the resignation. Of course, no officer should be allowed to go on the Unassigned List, or to receive the gratuity on resigning, unless he can obtain the certificates to show that he is thoroughly posted in the military duties of his grade and corps. The effect of a law establishing an Unassigned List, and giving a gratuity to enable well-instructed officers to resign, while beneficial to the country, would be satisfactory to officers of the Army, by giving them a choice of any one of three courses, after learning their military duties.

The senior lieutenant of one of our regiments inherited a considerable amount of property. A captain of the same regiment expressed his regret that the Army bill did not pass, as he (the captain) would have left the Service for the money the bill proposed to give to an officer who went into civil life. The lieutenant immediately offered that if the captain would resign, he would not only give him the money the bill proposed, but would pay his expenses from the post to any town in the United States he wished to go to. The captain did not accept the lieutenant's offer; but in spite of himself the captain was forced to become a good-tempered, satisfied officer, for any expression of dissatisfaction on his part was immediately crushed by a recommendation that if he was not satisfied he had better accept the lieutenant's offer.

There are very few juniors sufficiently wealthy to buy out their seniors, but if the Government for its own interest offers inducements, officers then having a choice will have to stop grumbling.

There are doubtless individuals on the Retired List, and on the Volunteer and Regular Pension lists, who would prefer a lump sum of money instead of the small amounts now paid them monthly. If so, why should they not be allowed a choice? It is certainly for the interest of the Government to lighten the yearly drain, by paying off such pensioners as may wish it, at once and forever, with a lump sum of money in one payment.

MILITARY INVENTIONS.

The following patents for military inventions have recently been granted:

To W. H. Elliot, New York, for a magazine fire-arm.
To W. T. Chamberlain, of Norwich, Conn., for an air-gun.
A rotating stop-cock is arranged in the passage between the reservoir in the stock and the barrel. Said cock has a thumb-piece or "comb," and is connected with a spring which tends to turn it when released by pulling the trigger into position to open communication between the reservoir and barrel and allow the escape of the compressed air contained in the former.

NAVAL EXAMINING BOARDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: While the whole Navy is exercised as to what reforms are necessary in order to bring the Navy up to a proper state of efficiency for future service; while some are discussing the proper gun to be introduced, to take the place of those rendered obsolete by new inventions and recent improvements; while others are discussing and delineating the future man-of-war; while some, seemingly indifferent to either, have been successfully playing the game of leap-frog, much to the disappointment of those not quite so successful; while some have been busy in procuring the congressional passage of personal bills, and while others have been as equally busy in attempting to defeat the same, may I, amid all these exciting questions, ask the privilege to interject another, which seems to have been thus far overlooked by the Navy, certainly by those who profess to be the fathers of discipline and reform.

When it was thought that the Navy had arrived at that condition of affairs when it was deemed but proper and necessary that all officers should be brought before a board, in order to satisfy it of their "professional, moral and mental fitness to perform all their duties at sea," why is it?—by what law or section of the Revised Statutes do we find several boards in continuous session, one for each corps of the Navy? I merely ask this for information. We want all the light possible thrown upon some of the past legislation for the Navy. We need all assistance possible to enable us to judge of "fish and fowl."

It is a notorious fact that the mode of examination or course of procedure for determining the law required qualifications are entirely different. For line officers there is a system of searching interrogatories sent to officers touching another's qualification, habits, etc., and which method does not obtain in the other boards.

If, then, there be any merit in the examination for promotion, which is after all, of a competitive nature, should the answers to said interrogatories be the guide by which results are reached? Why not have every officer appear before the same board, and let each be weighed in the same nicely adjusted standard-balance as recognized and established by this board?

Should it be urged that each corps should alone have jurisdiction over its own members, then let the same system and mode of procedure as applied to one board be applied to all. Justice and fairness seem to demand that this should be done, and thus we can boast of that godliness as established and certified to by our common Alma Mater.

Who ever heard of these searching interrogatories or other mode of gaining evidence being sent out by any board other than that before which line officers appear? And the question might be well and appropriately asked, why this uncalled for and invidious distinction?

There is no reason that it should exist in the same military organization, for it is of itself subversive of discipline, and tends to create in the one and same organization different responsibilities and different obligations.

Can there be any reason why all commissioned officers of all corps should not appear before the one and the same board, this board being composed of members representing the different corps? None at all, for the professional qualification of candidates could be determined by the proper representatives of the different corps, and the additional qualifications can be determined by the whole board. Thus the whole Navy would be judged equally as to their professional, moral and mental qualification by the same standard as before mentioned, and we would then cease to hear such just criticisms as are now made concerning the various methods at present pursued.

Each board establishes for itself, we presume, a certain standard for moral qualification, consequently we find the Navy made up of members whose moral integrity has been passed upon by four different boards, each standard, should there any exist, being entirely different.

Uniformity, regularity, consistency, and every other requisite demanded in a military organization seem to point to but one board, representing the different corps.

Can there be any objection to this suggestion? Will it be said and argued that candidates should be examined by separate corps boards? Why, I would seriously ask? Then I would ask too why are not Courts of Inquiry and Courts-martial thus organized? On the contrary, this very commingling of the different corps into one court or one board was for the express purpose of preventing the exercise of that partiality for or against a party appearing before it, and not because of its convenience, and by which course I maintain greater justice is done and the rights of parties better protected. The courts or boards, besides dealing out justice and guarding the rights of accused parties and candidates, also have, or should have, in view the good of the whole service and the rights of individual members thereof. Why should the material for targets be confined to the Line, and why should not the "whole Navy be heard from" in the case of every officer appearing for promotion?

Instead then of so many boards as now assembled in continuous session, here and there, let them be consolidated into one general board, which would more truly represent the Navy and not one particular corps, and let that board hold its sessions in Washington city, where every record is so convenient and at hand, and where an opportunity can be had to search the public and private record of every individual member of the Navy.

Then, and not till then, will there be a just and proper appreciation by the Navy as to who are saints and who are sinners.

CONSOLIDATION.

THE military contributor of the *Cologne Gazette* expresses the belief that the revolver cannon now exhibited at Düsseldorf in the Krupp pavilion is to be introduced in the German navy for defence against torpedo boats.

THE STATE TROOPS.

FIFTH NEW YORK.—This regiment, with the exception of the few marksmen who had qualified on June 7, was ordered to parade to Creedmoor on Thursday, July 15, for first general rifle practice. The weather was decidedly threatening, the men did not report promptly, and when Lieut.-Col. Weber ordered the command to march there were but 154 officers and men in the detachment—about one-third of those parading for inspection, and but little over a quarter of the total roll. Hardly had the battalion turned into Fifth avenue before the storm broke, and the men received a thorough drenching before reaching the ferry. The trip to Creedmoor was not a delightful one, nor did the men under the circumstances take kindly to the practice in the third class, but when, at about 11 A. M., the clouds broke and the sun shone forth, all looked happy, and the concluding shots at 150 yards were delivered with cheerfulness. Of the 154 men practicing in this class, 75 qualified, 42 per cent. After a rest for lunch the practice was resumed in the second class, 300 and 400 yards. Here the need of a competent rifle instructor was felt. The men in vain tried to find the targets, but having very little knowledge of position, either kneeling or lying, the result was far from satisfactory, and but 24 men qualified. While awaiting their turns to shoot, the men were practised in position and aiming drill, but this, instead of helping the practice, tended to partly demoralize the men. They were also practised in file and volley firing, and here the position being standing, the drill was found of great benefit. This practice was taken to most kindly by the men, and considerable interest was evinced in the result, particularly when it was found that the companies would shoot individually, thus making a competition. The orders direct "file and volley" firing, but the score cards are headed with volley firing, so that in the first practice one of the companies fired by file, the other three sending in the volley. The error was quickly rectified, and the balance of the work was most satisfactory. After the first rounds the practice was steady and regular, and although the volleys could hardly be considered first class in point of precision in the manual, the scores proved the interest taken in the work. In the file firing Co. C shows the best percentage of hits, while in the volley practice it secured 90 per cent. of hits. It must be remembered, however, that but 5 men shot in the company in both practices. The following is the result of the shooting:

FILE FIRING—TWO HUNDRED YARDS.									
	Number of men.	Number of shots.	Bulls-eyes.	Centres.	Outers.	Total hits.	Aggregate Score.	Percentage of hits.	Percentage of bulls-eyes.
Co. A.....	15	75	5	6	6	21	78	25	25
Co. B.....	7	35	5	3	4	12	45	35	35
Co. C.....	5	25	8	3	5	16	62	64	64
Co. D.....	12	60	13	6	7	26	103	43	43
Co. E.....	4	20	6	2	4	12	46	60	60
Co. F.....	10	50	10	8	4	22	90	44	44
Co. G.....	14	70	9	15	4	28	113	40	40
Co. I.....	10	50	7	9	11	27	93	54	54
Co. K.....	10	50	8	11	10	29	104	58	58
Total.....	87	435	72	66	55	193	734	42	42

* One cartridge not exploding.

† Two cartridges not exploding.

VOLLEY FIRING—TWO HUNDRED YARDS.									
	Number of men.	Number of shots.	Bulls-eyes.	Centres.	Outers.	Total hits.	Aggregate Score.	Percentage of hits.	Percentage of bulls-eyes.
Co. A.....	17	85	12	4	14	30	104	35	35
Co. B.....	7	35	7	3	3	13	53	37	37
Co. C.....	5	25	13	6	5	24	99	90	90
Co. D.....	12	60	7	13	12	32	111	53	53
Co. E.....	4	20	0	5	3	8	26	40	40
Co. F.....	10	50	6	9	4	19	74	38	38
Co. G.....	14	70	11	10	11	32	117	44	44
Co. I.....	10	50	13	15	10	38	145	76	76
Co. K.....	8	40	11	5	2	18	79	45	45
Total.....	87	435	80	70	64	214	808	49	49

* Eight cartridges not exploding.

† One cartridge not exploding.

Mr. Sidney P. Wells, of the New York Rifle Club, has been appointed inspector of rifle practice of this regiment.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—On Monday evening last, July 19, this regiment assembled at its armory, Broadway and Thirty-sixth street, in full uniform, white trousers, the object being a street parade and serenade to its commandant, Col. Richard Vose. Shortly after 9 o'clock the assembly was sounded, and Adjutant Stevenson formed the battalion in eight commands, sixteen files front. Col. Vose is at present in command of the 2d Brigade. Lieut.-Col. Chad-dock had just met with a severe family affliction by the death of his youngest daughter, Major McAlpine was on leave of absence, so Capt. Wm. C. Clark, Co. D, assumed command of the battalion. The route of march was through Fifth avenue to the "Plaza." Seventeenth street, the command being halted in front of the Everett House, where Col. Vose resides. After the band had discoursed the usual variety of airs, patriotic, operatic, etc., the Colonel appeared upon the balcony, his presence being greeted with three rousing cheers. The Colonel, who is acting brigade commander since the death of Gen. Vilmar, naturally expected promotion in due course, but under the working of our most mixed militia law his just claims were ignored and the junior commandant of the brigade was given the promotion by vote of the field officers. This serenade had, therefore, two objects, one a demonstration of sympathy, and the other one of congratulation, in that the 71st would retain its efficient Colonel, even if the State did lose a most competent brigade commander. After the cheers and applause which greeted his appearance had subsided, Col. Vose, in a most eloquent speech, thanked the officers and men of the "American Guard" for the kindness shown him, and for their appreciation of his services as their commander. He assured them that he should soon be again among them, ready and willing to labor untiringly for the welfare of the regiment. He referred to the progress made in the past three years, and closed by saying that if each and every officer and man in the American Guard would earnestly perform his duty, the regiment would be second to none in numbers, as it was in drill and discipline. The Colonel's speech was received with repeated rounds of applause and other marks of enthusiasm, after which the command marched back to its armory. Later the officers of the regiment and a few special guests assembled in the rooms of the Colonel to partake of a collation, where toasts, speeches, and song closed the pleasures of the evening.

FIFTEENTH NEW YORK BATTALION (BROOKLYN).—This command to the number of 72 officers and men visited Creedmoor on Friday, July 16, for rifle practice, third and second

class, Maj. W. J. Denlow in command. The detachment reached the range at about 9 A. M., where 26 members of the 17th Sep. Co. Inft., Flushing, Capt. Miller, reported for duty. The weather was intensely warm, and though an occasional light breeze was felt it only served to show how very hot the sun was. The men sweated, while the range seemed to be on fire and almost burned the feet of the soldiers. The work of the day was commenced at 100 and 150 yards; Capt. Carroll, regimental I. R. P., being in charge of the firing, while Brigade Inspector Farley had a general supervision of the work. The regimental surgeon failed to report, and it was fortunate that none of the men were prostrated by the heat. A regimental surgeon who allows his command to spend a day at Creedmoor without his presence should be court-martialed at once and heavily punished. At the close of the practice in the third class it was found that 48 out of the 74 men had qualified. After lunch the practice was resumed—this time in the second class—300 yards, kneeling, and 400 yards, lying. The course of instruction lately held in the armory under the supervision of Maj. Denlow was here found of great advantage, and although the shooting was not strong, but 18 qualifying, the men evinced a most thorough desire to overcome all the difficulties of the mid-range practice. Later in the afternoon the detachment was practised in file and volley firing, the general result being most satisfactory. All the score cards could not be obtained, so we are unable to give the result of this practice. There was one very serious blunder, which most fortunately had no bad result, made in this practice. The cartridges were issued to the squads in bulk and before the men were called to the firing points, and as several were observed most carelessly handling rifles and ammunition the scores were very nervous, and at one time almost refused to remain in front of the men. A protest was at once made to the commandant and the blunder corrected. The battalion left the range shortly after 4 P. M.

In the 17th Sep. Co., 24 out of the 26 present qualified at 100 and 150 yards, while 11 were promoted into the first class by scoring the required 50 per cent. at 300 and 400 yards. The result of the file and volley firing was: File, 16 men practicing, 80 shots, 43 hits, score 178; volley, 16 men, 80 shots, 60 hits, score 201. The record is a most satisfactory one.

COURTS-MARTIAL, STATE OF NEW YORK.—For years the working officers of the National Guard, S. N. Y., have been seeking a modification of the paragraphs of the Military Code, referring to courts-martial. Every company officer felt, and the enlisted man from bitter experience knew, that the law was defective; still the Solons into whose hands is placed the law-making power, ignored the requests of those most directly interested, and year after year the Military Code remained unchanged in this respect. In January, 1879, the New York city and Brooklyn divisions were for the first time well represented at the meeting of the N. G. Association, S. N. Y., the result being the strong advocacy of a change in the court-martial system. A bill was prepared by a committee of whom Major David B. Williamson, judge-advocate 3d Brigade staff, was chairman, and in due course submitted to the Legislature, but before it reached its final passage it was so heavily freighted with personal axes that Governor Robinson was compelled in sheer justice to the National Guard to veto it. During the session of 1879-80 the bill, with a few immediate amendments to the military law, was again passed by the Legislature, and although it has been clipped, it is, on the whole, a step in advance, and will be found in practical use of much benefit to the rank and file of the State troops. It gives colonels, as the JOURNAL has so frequently recommended, the power to order courts for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies with special courts on written charges. It permits of the collecting of fines by the court previous to the issue of warrants, thus saving the men marshal's fees, and disallows the payment from regimental funds of salary to officers holding courts. It is, as stated, a step forward, and will give much satisfaction, and though defective in its present shape, will no doubt be so amended and altered by the "Commission on Code and Regulations" as to bring to full maturity the seed sown by the National Guard Association. The full text of the amendments is as follows: "Amendments to chapter 80, laws of 1870, entitled the Military Code, S. N. Y., and passed by a two-third vote of the Legislature June 4, 1880."

Sec. 17. Section one hundred and ninety-six of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 196. For the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates the commandant of each regiment or battalion may at any time appoint a regiment or battalion Court-martial in his command, to consist of an officer in his command whose grade is not below that of captain; and in the case of a separate regiment, battalion, troop, battery or company attached to a division or brigade the court shall be appointed by the commandant of the division or brigade to which such separate regiment, battalion, troop, battery or company is attached. For off-nose on charges and specifications the commandant of each brigade may at any time appoint a Court-martial for the trial of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates belonging to any regiment or battalion in his brigade, or to any separate troop, battery or company attached to the same, to consist of three officers in his brigade not below the grade of captain; in the case of a separate troop, battery or company attached to a division the court shall be appointed by the commandant of the division to which such separate troop, battery or company is attached. No person shall be brought to trial on charges and specifications unless the same shall have been approved by the officer ordering the court, and a copy thereof certified by said officer shall have been served upon the party charged at least five days before the trial of the party so charged, and the court may adjourn to permit of such service.

Sec. 18. Section one hundred and ninety-seven of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 197. The officers appointing said courts shall fix the time and place of convening the same, and the appointment of said courts shall be published in orders at least ten days previous to the convening thereof. When convened the court may adjourn, from time to time, as shall become necessary for the transaction of business; but the whole session of a court composed of one officer, from the day on which it shall convene until its dissolution, shall not exceed three weeks; and in case any vacancy shall happen in the court, or a new court shall be required, the officer ordering the court, or his successor in command, may fill such vacancy or order a new court.

Sec. 31. Section two hundred and one of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 201. The court, consisting of one officer, when organized, shall have the trial of all delinquencies and deficiencies that occur in the regiment, battalion, separate troop, battery or company for which it shall have been appointed, and the court, composed of three officers, when organized, shall have the trial of all offences other than delinquencies and deficiencies that occur in any regiment or battalion in the brigade for which it shall have been appointed, and, also, of all that occur in the separate troops, batteries or companies attached to the same brigade; and in case the court is ordered by the division commander, then of all offences other than delinquencies and deficiencies that occur in the separate troops, batteries or companies attached to the division, and the said court shall have power to impose and direct to be levied all the fines or penalties to which non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates are declared to be subject by the provisions of this act. But in case written charges shall have been preferred against any non-commissioned officer, musician or private in the regiment or battalion, separate troops or batteries or companies, for the trial of offenders, in which the court shall have been ordered, said court shall not have jurisdiction thereof unless the same shall have been approved by the officer ordering the court, and a copy of such charges, certified by said

officer, shall have been served upon the party charged, at least five days before the trial of the party so charged, and the court may adjourn to permit of such service.

Sec. 21. Section two hundred and three of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 203. No compensation whatever shall be allowed to the officers constituting said courts for the trial of delinquencies.

Sec. 21. Section two hundred and four of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 204. All fines and penalties imposed by any Court martial convened in pursuance of the preceding section shall be paid, by the officer collecting the same, into the treasury of the county within which the regiment, battalion, separate troop, battery or company is located, within thirty days after the collection thereof, and shall belong to the military fund of the regiment, battalion, separate troop, battery or company of which the persons paying the fines and penalties, are members; and the treasurer of such county shall thereupon report the amount thereof, designating the organization to which it belongs, to the adjutant-general of the State.

MARSHALLS.—The camp of the 1st Corps of C. dete, Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Edmunds, at Nahant, has been most successful, and although the early days, with rain and storm, were demoralizing, the command presented a most cheerful appearance, and was ready at all times to perform the regular routine of camp duty. After the morning call each day guard was mounted, followed by rifle practice. On the 13th there were many visitors, and much interest was evinced in the signal corps drill. Battalion drill is held in the afternoon, the companies being equalized and formed in single rank. The sanitary condition of the camp was excellent, but one man being on the sick list, and he suffering from an injury to the hand received prior to going to camp. The discipline of the command is well high perfect; a careful inspection showed guard duty to be well performed, and the men invariably salute upon all proper occasions. Each man in the battalion is provided with a little manual, compiled by the commander, embracing selections from the code and regulations, pertaining to all the necessary duties of camp, and they are expected to study them, and by familiarizing themselves with the contents the smallest details can be carefully attended to and the discipline and standing of the corps be maintained. Lieut. H. B. Rice had charge of the rifle practice which is held at 200 yards, the following being the result of the first day's shooting:

Lieut. W. M. Rice.....	5544—23 Corp. Dole.....	54432—18
Surg. Williams.....	54444—21 Sergt. Spicer.....	44443—18
Private Avery.....	44444—20 Sergt. Dowey.....	44433—25
Musician Henry.....	54443—20 Capt. Appleton.....	44333—17
Sergt. Parker.....	44443—19 Capt. Pond.....	54440—17

The dress parades of the battalion were first class, and were witnessed by hundreds of spectators. Friday, the 16th, was to be the great day. The Governor would review the battalion, the adjutant-general would inspect the command, an exhibition drill was to be held, and after the dress parade a grand concert was to take place. Unfortunately there was a pouring rain almost all day long, and the ceremonies though carried out were far from satisfactory to officers or men. The storm slackened at about 3 P. M., and the battalion was promptly formed for review. The general appearance of the command was excellent, while the steadiness during the inspection of the line of battle was of the very best description. The passage was marred by the bad condition of the field, the ground being wet and soggy after the recent rains. The whole ceremony elicited most favorable comment from the military spectators present. At the close of the review Adjutant General Berry made a most thorough inspection of the clothing, arms, and equipment of the command, all being found in most excellent condition. The battalion drill was a satisfactory one, and Colonel Edmunds has every reason to feel proud of his corps. The drill in the manual of arms for the Palfrey medal took place in the afternoon, forty-one entering the competition. Capt. Stevens, Col. Edwards, Capt. Rogers, and Quartermaster Sergt. Charles E. Melcher acted as judges, Lieut. Hill commanding the drill squad. The drill lasted nearly an hour, the medal being won by Sergt. Amory G. Hodges, of Co. D, who was carried off of the ground on the shoulders of his friends, amid the plaudits of the crowd. The strength of the battalion during the week's camp was 14 officers, 107 enlisted men.

MARYLAND.—The 5th regiment, Baltimore, Col. Burgwyn, went into camp at Cape May, N. J., on Saturday, July 17. The regiment left Baltimore at 9:30 P. M., Friday, July 16, arriving at Philadelphia by 12:25 A. M., and reached the camp at 5:13 A. M. On their arrival they were received and welcomed by Co. H, 6th New Jersey, Capt. G. W. Smith, who escorted the visiting regiment to its camp. After squadding and selecting tents, putting their house in order, and mounting guard, the regiment was dismissed until "dress parade," 7:10 P. M. The location of the camp is a very pleasant one. The tents, 184 in number, front the ocean, about 150 yards back from the beach. The plateau in front of the camp is ample for dress parades; the grass has been mown and the ground in good condition. The officers' tents are supplied with cots, and in front of the Colonel's headquarters the stars and stripes now wave. The camp is known as "Camp Hamilton." During Sunday the camp was visited by crowds of friends and sight-seers, the Rev. Joseph F. Reynolds, regimental chaplain, preached to the command, and in the evening there was a dress parade on the lawn of Congress Hall, witnessed by thousands of spectators. The formation was rapid and prompt, the general appearance of the command of the finest description, while the steadiness during the "sound off" could not be improved on. The manual of arms was superb, and the reports of sergeants delivered with snap and confidence. The ceremony was a grand success. On Monday the men settled down to regular camp work, and as the duty is made as light as consistent with discipline and improvement in drill, the rank and file have plenty of time to enjoy themselves. In the morning Capt. W. F. Herbert exercised a squad in Gatling gun practice, the target being placed on the bluff near the ocean, at 800 yards distance. Two hundred shots were fired, 69 hitting the target and 2 entering the bull's-eye. On Tuesday about 150 members of the 1st regiment, Philadelphia, visited the camp. In the evening a complimentary dress hop was tendered to the regiment at Congress Hall. The dining room was decorated with flags and the words, "Welcome, 5th Regiment." A large and brilliant assemblage was present. The ladies' toilets were exquisite, and the military were in full dress. Music was furnished by the band of the regiment and Haesler's orchestra. The managers were Capt. J. D. Lipscomb, E. C. Johnson, and W. F. Reeves, Lieut. W. F. Erick, G. R. Crump, and H. Avery, Jr. The venerable Gen. Patterson of Philadelphia, who commanded at the first battle of Bull Run, reviewed the regiment on Wednesday afternoon, and on Friday a team match at 200 yards, ten men from Co. H, 6th regiment, Pennsylvania, and ten from any company of the 5th Maryland will be held. The health of the regiment continues good. Some of the men suffer from diarrhoea, but none are sick enough to be in the hospital. Those who do not exercise proper care are badly sunburned.

CALIFORNIA.—The following are the percentages of attendance of the several organizations of the California National Guard for the month ending June 1: 1st Regiment,

—Company F, 82.87; B, 80.87; H, 77.02; D, 75.82; C, 74.39; E, 63.39. Percentage of regiment, 75.49. 2d Regiment.—Company G, 83.98; F, 78.25; E, 77.69; D, 76.19; C, 75.35; H, 75.28. Percentage of regiment, 77.43. 3d Regiment.—Company E, 82.74; B, 81.84; D, 71.34; A, 63.07; C, 59.47; H, 59.47. Percentage of regiment, 69.15. 1st Battalion Cavalry.—Troop B, 80.40; A, 75.91; C, 69.06. Percentage of battalion, 75.25. 1st Artillery.—Battery G, 84.21; E, 79.16; C, 71.61; B, 69.74; D, 67.44. 5th Battalion Infantry.—Company A, 87.76; B, 72.26. Unattached Companies.—Los Angeles Guard, 89.00; Eureka Guard, 85.96; Vallejo Rifles, 85.77; San Bernardino Cavalry, 79.63; Co. A, Gatling Battery, Union Guard, 76.56; Oakland Light Cavalry, 76.50; Chico Guard, 75.00; Hewston Guard, 73.98; Stockton Guard, 55.78; Co. A, Light Battery, 55.78. The return of Battery A, 1st Artillery, was not received at the date of the order announcing the percentages. In order Gen. Backus calls attention to the unnecessary delay and repeated non-receipt of company returns.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Major-General Augustus D. Ayling, Adjutant General, State of New Hampshire, in his annual report for the year ending May 31, 1880, announces the militia force of the State as 3 regiments Infantry, 2 troops Cavalry, and 2 four-gun batteries, with an active roll of 145 commissioned officers and 1,634 enlisted men. In reference to uniforms and equipments, the general says that although the infantry is now provided with breech-loading rifles, but five of the thirty-five companies have the proper cartridge box. The State owns but 65 wall and 18 A tents, not sufficient for one regiment, while there are no knapsacks that are serviceable, and neither overcoats or blankets. As the law requires the annual encampment to be held in September, a supply of these articles is much needed. The general strongly recommends the taking up of rifle practice and the equipping of a permanent range for the use of the troops. General J. W. Sturtevant, Inspector General of the State, who made two inspections of the troops during the past year, presents an exhaustive and critical report of the condition, drill, and discipline of the State forces. The percentage of attendance during the encampment averaged 90 per cent. of the entire command, while the orderly conduct of the troops was a most gratifying indication of the character of the men composing the militia. The general recommends one camp ground for use of the State troops, and requests that rifle practice be added to the routine of camp duty. In regard to the drill, he says: "An examination of the errors shows the necessity of a more general and careful study of the tactics by officers and non-coms., and a more thorough instruction of the enlisted men in the minute details of all movements and ceremonies. He recommends company schools for officers and non-coms. The Inspector General devotes 23 pages of the report to pointing out of errors in drill and ceremony by company, troop, battery, and regiment, quoting the paragraphs of tactics for errors and omissions. With regard to books and papers, he says the records of companies have been either imperfectly kept or entirely neglected, and the present condition of the records of many of the companies call for the severest of censure. He further says, in many companies arms and equipments have not received proper care; barrels and bayonets badly rusted, equipments unblackened, and brasses unscoured. The uniforms as a rule are in good condition, and generally well cared for. In concluding his report, Gen. Sturtevant says: "It may be a subject for serious consideration whether, with the present appropriation, the State is not maintaining a larger number of organizations than can be properly clothed, armed, equipped, and made thoroughly efficient. Whether the National Guard would be improved by a reduction in its numbers may be a question which cannot at present be determined. Companies should not, however, be allowed to continue their organization who fall below a proper standard in discipline, drill, and attendance." A tabulated statement of inspections and comparative standing of organizations follows the report, with a roster of officers of the State troops.

RHODE ISLAND.—The great event of the military year has just passed, and the encampment was, in all its various details, a grand success. The new uniforms are neat, serviceable and in good taste. Before, those commands which were the most gorgeous uniforms won the most praise, now all being alike, that organization which most excels will be the highest in public favor. The camp was located at Oakland Beach, in the town of Warwick, on the same field as last year, the lay out being the same, save that brigade and battalion headquarters were somewhat improved. On Monday the details of eight privates and one non-com. officer from each company, making about 250 men, reported at Oakland Beach for duty. Gen. E. H. Rhodes and staff arrived with the details upon the 9-40 A. M. train from Providence. Immediately upon disembarking Major Frank S. Arnold was detailed to command the details, and the various parties were arranged to unload the train. The following daily routine was observed: reveille, 5 A. M.; police duty at close of roll call; company drill, 6 A. M.; recall, 6:30 A. M.; breakfast, 7 A. M.; surgeon's call, 8 A. M.; brigade and battalion guard mount, 8:30 A. M.; battalion drill, 9 A. M.; recall, 11 A. M.; dinner, 12 M.; battalion drill, 3 P. M.; recall, 4:30 P. M.; brigade dress parade, 5:30 P. M.; tattoo, 10 P. M.; taps, 10:30 P. M. Thus the time was ordered, and through the day all was instruction, and the benefit to the militia of having the time fully occupied cannot be overestimated.

The first guard-mounting took place amidst the rain, but in spite of that all passed off well, save the slowness in which the details arrived. Major Frank S. Arnold marched on as officer of the day, and Capt. Thomas Powers officer of the guard. The battalion drills throughout the brigade took place as the day advanced, wheelings, close column ployments and deployments, formation of double column and double column of fours all well executed, save the slowness of the guides and markers, promptness not being appreciated, and too much gazing about in ranks by the men, which should not be allowed. At 5:30 P. M. the brigade line was formed for dress parade, which took place by battalions—the manual of arms well executed in the 1st and 2d battalions; the others seemed a little careless as to details. The guard was inspected immediately after dress parade by the officer of the day. The guard was double at night, there being 3 reliefs of 18 men each, and through the night all were kept busy in keeping out contraband whiskey. Early in the evening Major Arnold captured one sail-boat load, and the man having no license, the trash was confiscated and emptied on board. The consolidated reports showed 120 officers and 1,107 men, the second battalion having 285 men and 25 officers of this number, which strength was maintained through the camp; 310 men and officers out of a possible 312 seemed quite remarkable, but evinced the interest taken by all of the Second Battalion of Infantry. The first battalion took 18 officers and 175 men, a great improvement on last year. All were tired, and quietness reigned in camp. There was some sickness, and Major Arnold found five or six men in the 1st Infantry that were reported to the surgeon and immediately treated.

The morning came, and with it delightful weather. The camp was thoroughly policed, and everything assumed a look of neatness and comfort. The guard-mount was an improvement on the day before, details arriving more promptly, and the passage at review excellent; alignments good and music

excellent; Major G. A. Bliss officer of the day. All the battalions made rapid improvement in their drill, and although there were mistakes the drill was creditable, much improvement being noticed in promptness in alignments and among officers in giving commands. At brigade dress parade there were many visitors, and, under the trained voice of General Rhodes, the movements in the manual were well gone through with, winning much applause from the spectators present. A pleasant event took place in the second battalion on Thursday evening; the musical talent of the battalion assembled in front of Major F. S. Arnold's tent, and there gave a fine concert, they being joined by the glee club of the 4th battalion and the string band of the 5th battalion. The Major's quarters were illuminated, and a brilliant gathering of ladies and officers enjoyed the evening until taps, at 10:30 P. M. Friday morning came, and with it the interest that always accompanies the Governor's day in camp. The brigade drill at 5:45 was a glorious sight, the first brigade drill since the organization of the militia under its present system. All tried hard, and Gen. Rhodes expressed himself as highly pleased with the conduct of all the battalions. An old Army officer, who witnessed the drill with real pleasure, said with a touch of the Service emphasis, "As a whole it was a devilish good drill." Guard-mount took place as usual at 8:30, and a marked improvement was noticed. At 9 A. M. battalion drill came, and the battalions were exercised in firing blank cartridges; the volley and file firing was fine indeed, for the first time. At about 10 o'clock rain put in an appearance, and the remainder of the day, until late in the afternoon, was spent by the men in their tents. The marching of some of the battalions to meals was anything but correct.

The Governor's day was not fully pleasant, but all passed off well. Gen. Rhodes entertained Governor Littlefield and staff. Gen. Vodge, 1st U. S. Artillery, Lieut. Davis, Lieut. Dillenbach, Gen. Chase, Col. Saml. A. Pearce, Gen. Miller, and numerous other guests, with the battalion field officers. The occasion was a happy one, and many were the congratulations that Gen. Rhodes received upon his camp. Surely he is the right man in the right place. The Governor's review took place amidst the rain. The passage was really fine, the companies of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th battalions all doing themselves credit; alignments and wheelings in excellent style. The dress parade and drill passed off well, with the exception of guides being slow in their movements. The evening was pleasant, and a select number of officers with their ladies assembled at the hotel and took part in the dance. The train left 3:30 P. M., Saturday, with the brigade for Providence, where a short parade was made. The marching of the 2d and 5th batt. was excellent; some breaks were noticed in the other battalions. Thus ended the second encampment of the R. I. Militia. Gen. Rhodes says it has succeeded beyond anything he could have wished.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—Sec. 13, Military Code S. N. Y., has been so amended that volunteers may be received and enlisted in any troop, battery or company; and they shall be enlisted in the first instance for a term of five years, and, on the expiration of that term, they may be re-enlisted, either immediately or at any time thereafter, for terms of one or more years, at the option of the volunteer; and the same privileges of re-enlistment shall be accorded to all persons who have been honorably discharged from the Army or Navy or volunteer force of the United States.

—In accordance with a resolution of the commission appointed to revise the Military Code of the State of New York, officers of the National Guard of the State are invited to offer such suggestions as they may deem proper, in writing, to the commission, as soon as practicable, but on or before Sept. 6, 1880.

—The Washington Grays, Co. G, 1st regt. Pennsylvania, have had manufactured a very handsome medal, for presentation to Co. G, 22d New York, for courtesies extended during the late visit of the 1st to New York.

—The Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., has disapproved the resignation of Capt. Judd, 30th Sep. Co. Infantry, Binghamton City Guard.

—KOLTS'S Post No. 32, G. A. R., will hold their annual picnic and camp fire, for the benefit of the relief fund at the Schutzen Park, 63d street and East River, on Monday, July 26th.

—The 8th New York held class practice at Creedmoor on Friday, July 23d, Lieut.-Col. Schilling in command.

—EX-LIEUT. COMMANDER R. C. HOOKER, U. S. N., has been elected and commissioned Captain Co. F, 2d regiment California N. G.

—CAPT. RICHARD P. MORLEY, Co. F, 47th New York, has been elected Captain Co. F, 13th regiment, and 2d Lieut. Frank Harrison was promoted 1st Lieut.

—SECTION 106 of the Military Code S. N. Y., has been amended so as to read as follows: § 106. The commanding officer of each regiment or battalion may, in his discretion, enlist a band of musicians, not exceeding twenty-five in number, and by warrant, under his hand, may appoint a leader of such band with the rank of sergeant.

The 60-piece band organizations of the 1st and 2d Divisions will have a chance for an argument. It might have been wiser to have discharged all bands from the regular force of the State, allowing regiments to hire as many men as they pleased.

—The Newport Artillery have tendered an escort to the 23d regiment of Brooklyn on their arrival there in September next. Many new members are joining the command.

—BRIG.-GEN. DWIGHT H. BRUCE, commanding 10th New York Brigade, announces the following as his staff: Lieut. Col. James H. Hilman, Asst. Adj. Gen. and Chief of Staff; Major Robert M. Beecher, Inspector; Major Frederic B. Chapman, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Major Louis F. Powell, Engineer; Major Ely Van DeWacker, Surgeon; Major Elbert O. Farrar, Judge Advocate; Captain George W. Edwards, Ordnance Officer; Captain James M. Belden, Quartermaster; Captain Wm. K. Pierce, Commissary of Subsistence; Captain Robert Townsend and 1st Lieut. Frank P. Denison, Aides-de-Camp.

—Co. A, 4th New Jersey, is having a most enjoyable time at its "Camp Bradley," Ashbury Park.

—TROOP K, 12th New York Brigade, Rochester, held its annual picnic and rifle match on July 19. All present enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. None returned dissatisfied. Captain Miller never does things by halves.

—The 5th New York will go to Rockaway Beach for a day's picnic, July 30.

—The annual encampment of the 8th regiment and 6th Battery of Artillery, Ohio, National Guard, will be held at Gaylord's Grove, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, commencing Monday, August 2. This will be strictly a field camp. The Q. M. will issue plain army rations only, and companies will provide themselves with cooking utensils, also an axe and spade. The 4th regiment and 5th Light Battery will go into camp, at the Fair Grounds, Hamilton, O., Wednesday, August 4.

—In General Orders, S. N. Y., the practice by the field musicians (or drum corps) upon snare drums in the armories of the various organizations of the National Guard of the State is expressly forbidden. Such practice in the future will

take place, if in an armory, upon india rubber shams, or such other device as will prevent the noise of this practice from becoming a nuisance to citizens in the neighborhood of the premises. Here is a chance for the Drum Major's Association?

—THE "Washington Greys" Gatling Battery E, will hold their third annual excursion to Raritan Beach, on Friday, July 30. Boat leaves foot of 35th street, N. R., at 8:30, and 10th street at 9:15 A. M. Those fortunate enough to secure cards of invitation will have a jolly time.

—THE Manchester Cadets, New Hampshire, N. Y., are in camp, at Rye Beach. The first two days were rather wet; drills however were not suspended. The company is working hard.

—CAPTAIN CYRUS A. HUBBARD, I. R. P., 13th New York, has been appointed to the position of Adjutant, vice Stanwood, and J. Leslie Thompson, Co. G, 23d New York, has been promoted I. R. P., vice Hubbard.

—THE staff of Brig. Gen. Christensen, 5th New York Brigade, will be Lieut. Col. Henry D. Stanwood, late Adjutant, 13th N. Y., Asst. Adj. Gen. and Chief of Staff; Maj. Philip F. Kobbé, a veteran of Co. K, 7th, Inspector; Major Wm. C. Beecher, Judge Advocate; Maj. James Watt, late Asst. Surgeon, 13th, Surgeon; Captain Frank R. Johnson, 13th, Ordnance Officer; Captain Edwin R. Trussell, late Quartermaster, 13th, Quartermaster; Capt. Gustave A. Jahn, late Commissary, 13th, Commissary of Subsistence; Captain M. Frederick Christensen, Co. A, 23d, and 1st Lieut. Howard Ackerman, late 2d Lieut., Co. E, 13th, Aides-de-Camp.

—BRIG.-GEN. R. C. DRUM, Adj.-Gen., U. S. Army, will transmit to the general officers of divisions and brigades of the National Guard, State of New York, copies of all the General Orders of the War Department. The Adjutant-General of New York directs that on their receipt at such headquarters they will be preserved there in file as part of the official records thereof. On the 3d of July Gen. Drum addressed a circular letter to the Adjutant Generals of the several States asking their opinion as to the advisability of furnishing copies of the War Department Orders to the various militia commanders, and what distribution of them they would advise. This letter is printed by requests lately made by General officers of Militia, and General Drum explains that "while desirous to do all that lies in my power to aid in bringing up the uniformed militia of the several States to the highest degree of efficiency, knowledge of military details, etc., I am equally anxious to avoid even the semblance of interference, the more so that possibly some of our orders may vary from the regulations of the State Code." "I know of no reason," he adds, "why the friendly official relations which exist between officers of the Army and of the State militia should not be sedulously cultivated, and I hope it is unnecessary for me to add that anything I can properly do to foster or increase those relations will afford me sincere pleasure."

—THE Adjutant-General of Connecticut has applied to the Secretary of War to have an officer of the Regular Army detailed to inspect the State troops at their annual encampment in August next. The Secretary has decided to grant the request and similar ones that may be made from other States, with a view of enabling the War Department to gain a better knowledge of the condition of the volunteer forces, and also to secure a better understanding between the regular forces and the militia.

—THE contested election in Co. D, 9th New York, has been satisfactorily settled, 1st Sergeant Isaac H. West, Co. H, being elected Captain of D, with a vote of 33 to the 17 of Lieut. Walter Scott, Co. I. Capt. West passed the Brigade Examining Board on July 19.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

CREEDMOOR.—The continued match in the "Alford" competition for twenty Remington rifles, 50 cal., was shot at Creedmoor, Aug. 17, with forty entries, 200 yards, with military rifles. The weather was pleasant at the commencement of the match, but a strong wind interfered with the shooting and the figures were low. Captain Miller, of the U. S. Engineers, being the only contestant to reach an average of centres, while Ed. Price, of the 7th, one of the very strong military shots, went to pieces, having three round Os in his string. Lockwood also finding the goose, closely followed by little Sergeant McHugh, of the carbiners. This round was most unsatisfactory, so on the next trial the men held close, determined to recover lost ground. Price put in a good 40, tied by Paulding, of the 12th. Miller fell out two points, while Lieut. Mallory, U. S. Engineers, also closed on 38. Demmler, of the 71st, found but 37. Sergt. McHugh held 33, while Ross, of the 12th, scored the top score, 43 out of the possible 50. In the third trial Paulding was the only man to pass centres, 41 being his tally; but in the closing round Demmler secured 43, and it being a better one than the total of Ross, he was declared the winner. More than one of the contestants noticed a change in the front sight of Demmler's rifle, and on being examined closely it was found that a file had been used to very good advantage. Sergt. Ross at once entered a protest against Demmler's score, the reason assigned being that "the front sight on his Remington rifle having both sides filed out, left it in form similar to the sporting bead or pin head on the small bore rifles, contrary to the conditions of the match and the rules of the N. R. A." The protest was submitted to the Executive of the National Rifle Association. The following are the leading scores of the match:

E. Demmler, 71st regt.	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 3
J. Ross, 12th regt.	5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 43
J. L. Paulding, 12th regt.	4 4 4 4 3 5 5 5 4 42
E. W. Price, 7th regt.	4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 40
A. M. Miller, U. S. Engineers	4 4 3 5 4 5 4 3 4 40
H. T. Lockwood, 7th regt.	4 2 5 4 5 3 4 4 4 39
H. B. Thompson, 7th regt.	3 5 4 5 4 4 3 3 4 39
J. C. Mallory, U. S. Engineers	4 4 4 3 4 3 5 3 4 38
J. F. McHugh, Gatling Bat. E.	4 5 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 38
H. C. Titus, 7th regt.	4 4 3 4 4 3 4 2 4 37
H. F. Farrell, 71st regt.	3 4 0 4 5 4 5 3 4 36
G. W. Munson, 71st regt.	2 3 3 5 3 4 4 3 4 34

NEW JERSEY.—On Saturday, July 17, at Brinton range, the New Jersey National Guardsmen continued the match for the champion marksmen's badge of the State, 200 and 500 yards, military rifles, five rounds at each range. The weather was pleasant and the practice good, Capt. I. R. Denman again winning on a score of 44 out of the possible 50. The best scores of the day were:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
Capt. I. R. Denman	3 5 5 3 4—20.	4 5 5 5—24	44
Col. G. E. P. Howard	4 5 4 5 4—23.	5 3 4 3 3—18	40
Major A. J. Clark	3 5 4 4 5—21.	2 3 2 2 4—13	34
Geo. Southwick	4 3 2 2 3—14.	2 5 0 2 2—11	25

THE AMERICAN TEAM AT WIMBLEDON.—In the first stage of the "Albert Match," July 19th, the Americans joined issue with the British riflemen. It was the chief event of the day, and as the competitors comprised the riflemen who will probably compose the American and British teams in the international match an extra interest attaches to the event. The result was all in favor of the Americans. Dr. Scott was first, with 118, out of the 125; Farrow, 116; Jackson, 115; Humphreys and Young, 114; Brown, 113; Smith,

109; Boyd, 107; Baker and Gerriah, 106; Hyde, 105; Halford, 103; Fenton, 98; Dudley, 97; and Joynt, 95. All who make 100, in the above competition are entitled to compete in the second stage of the "Albert" for a valuable jewel. On Wednesday, 21st, the American riflemen carried off all the first prizes, including the "Albert" Jewel and "Wimbledon Cup." The light was good, but the wind was variable and troublesome. Dr. Scott won the second stage, Albert, 1,000 yards, with a score of 70, defeating Humphrey by one point. The other scores are: Jackson, 67; Gerriah, 66; Boyd, 66; M. Smith, 65; W. Rigby, 65; Young, 62, and Evans, 64. Halford missed his first two shots, scoring 56. Hyde, Farrow, and Brown retired. This competition is the principal small bore event of the season. In the Any Rifle Wimbledon Cup competition Farrow, Evans, and Young, having each scored 69, the tie will be shot off on July 22. In the contest for the Arthur prize Fisher scored 50 and Brown 48. For the Ladies' prize Fisher made 32, and in the contest for the Any Rifle Association Cup, 48. His shooting during the day comprises 18 bulls-eyes running. In the shooting for the third series of extra prizes Farrow, Brown, and Hyde each made 35, and Jackson 31. Hyde, Brown, and Farrow will shoot off July 22 to decide who shall have the first choice of prizes. Farrow won in shooting off the tie for the Any Rifle Wimbledon Cup, scoring 12 in three extra shots. Young scored 10 and Evans 9 points.

BEST SHOTS IN DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Circular No. 3, June 30, Department of Arizona, publishes the result of the target practice in that department for the months of January, February, March, and April. The following extracts from the Circular show the per cent. of maximum possible at the different ranges obtained by the best shots from the different regiments in the department: 6th Cavalry—Corporal J. Tepton (F), at 100 yards 92 per cent.; Sergeant R. Westerfelt (M), at 200 yards 90 per cent., 300 yards 78 per cent.; Private Wm. Clemons (I), 80 per cent. at 400 yards; Private H. Melig (M), 74 per cent. at 500 yards; Saddler R. Rieman (M), 50 per cent. at 600 yards. 8th Infantry—Sergeant B. Healey (A), 92 per cent. at 100 yards; Private W. J. Sherman (I), 80 per cent. at 200 yards; 2d Lt. W. Mott (I), and Sergt. W. Price (I), each 66 per cent. at 300 yards; Corporal J. Harris (A), 76 per cent. at 400 yards; Private J. Ryan (I), 72 per cent. at 500 yards; Sergt. H. Stave (I), 62 per cent. at 600 yards. 12th Infantry—Sergeant W. Brill (G), 92 per cent. at 100 yards; Private F. Quinn (F), 80 per cent. at 200 yards; Capt. M. H. Stacey (H), and Private C. H. Earl (H), each 78 per cent. at 300 yards; Private A. B. Hastings (F), 77 per cent. at 400 yards; Sergeant W. Brill (G), 78.5 per cent. at 500 yards; Sergeant J. Danken (K), 55 per cent. at 600 yards.

—A FOREIGNER says: In the published diagrams of the Dollymount targets at 800 yards it may be seen on examination that the shots in Capt. Fenton's carton form an almost perfect three-leaved shamrock, while those in that of Dr. Scott exhibit the "stars," and, viewed vertically, the "stripes."

—The 35th N. Y. Battalion, Watertown, will enter a good team at the Creedmoor fall meeting in September next.

—The picnic and sham battle, held at Morris Grove, on July 19, by Companies A and G, 14th New York, were a most perfect success. The sham fight—a succession of attacks and repulses—was carried out in true military form, and an impromptu team rifle match was well contested. After the battle the warriors were greeted by the smiles of fair ladies, and dancing closed the festivities.

—CHARLES W. HINMAN, of the Roxbury City Guard, Mass., Vol. militia, made on July 17, at Walnut Hill, a score of 49 out of a possible 50, using the Springfield rifle issued by the State. This is the best score ever made with a military rifle at 200 yards.

—A VIENNA despatch says 1,500 riflemen are in Vienna from every part of the monarchy to celebrate the first shooting contest of the United Riflemen of Austria. There are also present crack shots from all parts of Germany and Great Britain, and a few from America. The prizes are valued at \$20,000.

—The annual contest for the Imperial Challenge Cup, presented by the late Rajah of Kolapore, was shot at Wimbledon on Wednesday, July 21. Second prize £80. The match resulted in a victory for the British or home team, on a score of 638 to the 566 of Canada, a lead of 72 points. The Canadians take the second prize of £50.

—At the Columbia Rifle Range, New Jersey, on July 16 the National Guardsmen of Hoboken and Elizabeth shot three interesting matches. The first was a subscription match, 200 yards, seven shots, with twenty-five entries, and was won by Col. Geo. E. P. Howard, 5 4 4 4 4 5 4—31. The second match was for the champion marksman's badge; distance, 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each distance; weapon, any military rifle. It had but four competitors, Capt. I. R. Denman winning with 41 out of the possible 50 points. The closing match was the commencement of a series for a handsome field glass and a tripod presented by the Hon. Nathaniel Niles. This match was open to teams of six from any military organization in the State; distance, 200 and 500 yards, 10 rounds at each. The prize has to be won three times before becoming the property of the winning team. Two teams entered, one from the field and staff of the 9th regiment, and one from Co. E, 9th regiment, Capt. James H. Syme. The former team winning by 34 points; staff, 316; Co. E, 282.

—The rifle contest at Vancouver Barracks, in the Department of the Columbia, for places in the Division of the Missouri team, commenced July 19. The facilities afforded in the matter of targets, accommodations for judges, contestants and visitors, were highly appreciated, and evinced the Department Commander's interest in the matter.

GATLING GUNS.—The excellent opportunity afforded by the Zulu war for a fair trial of Gatling guns was not, we observe with regret, turned to proper account. Col. Tatton Brown, R.A., in his account in the *Royal Artillery Institution Journal* of the advance to Ulundi, notes that at Ulundi they "fired about 3,000 rounds, but jammed several times," also, "the effect of the Gatlings was not so great as its admirers expected," although, he adds, with that justice to the weapon which artillery officers always display—the libellous observations of a contemporary notwithstanding—"against skirmishers in the open was not a favorable opportunity." The point which mainly attracts our notice is the jamming of the guns. We have always maintained, and are still of opinion, that Gatling guns in the hands of experts will not jam. We should be glad of correction at the hands of Col. Brown, or any other soldier who was present at Ulundi, but failing that, we believe that the Gatling guns on that occasion were not in the hands of men specially trained to their use. Col. Tatton Brown, as a bystander, speaks, of course, with authority; but it is our impression, from "other accounts" of the battle, that the Zulus, for a time at least, approached the square in crowds, which bore greater resemblance to close

columns than to skirmishers. Gatlings properly worked should have mown down a ghastly harvest under such circumstances, needing no apology, excuse, or explanation for their performances. We learn that two of the men working the Gatlings were wounded. It would be of interest and importance to know whether these men were struck whilst working the lever under, at least partial, cover, or whether they were merely bringing up fresh drums. The experiments of the Zulu war were no less costly than those conducted from time to time at Shoeburyness. In the latter case, carefully compiled reports are accessible to all interested; in the former, private descriptive particulars of a scanty nature alone indicate the results attained.—*Broad Arrow.*

THE BERTHON DUPLEX DINGY.

THE origin of these remarkable boats was a request made by Admiral Ryder, commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, to the Rev. E. L. Berthon, to devise, if possible, boats that could be carried by the torpedo launches, which, although the most dangerous craft in the world, are incapable of carrying any kind of ordinary boats—in fact, they can take absolutely nothing on deck, and the hatchways are only big enough for a man to squeeze through into cabins—if they can be so called—only about 6 ft. long and 3 ft. 6 in. in height. To meet these peculiar circumstances Mr. Berthon constructed some of his collapsing boats in two equal parts, each 6 ft. long, and which, when used singly, is a perfect boat with a square stern. By an instantaneous process the thwart and bottom boards are taken out, and the half-boat collapsed, will then pass through a hole 7 in. wide and 14 in. long. Some of these boats have gone through an exhaustive series of experiments with the torpedo fleet, and the official reports of them say they are simply perfect. They pull very fast, and are remarkably buoyant, and very dry, especially when united only by the gunwale forelocks, as the bow then rises to every sea instead of pitching into it.

On Friday, June 4, prior to the torpedo experiments which were carried on that day, Admiral Ryder invited a large party of officers and civilians to see the action of these duplex boats at Spithead, where three torpedo boats were in readiness, the crews of which had never seen these boats before. Three of them were launched from the *Sprightly* and sent to the torpedo boats, with orders to shut them up and stow them below. This done, a signal was made by the admiral, "Out boats and come alongside." Such was the simplicity of their construction that by the light of nature the crews got out their boats in a very short time, the first being brought on deck, set up, connected, launched, and manned in 1 min. 50 sec. The boats were then tried pulling and towing with six men in each, though the entire crew of a second class torpedo boat is only five. They rowed remarkably well and light, and when towed at 16 knots did not bury their bows, but flew over the sea. It was amusing to see the half-boats disconnected with three men in each half and a race between them.

A large duplex for the first class torpedo boats was also exhibited, and elicited general admiration by the elegance as well as other qualities she displayed. This boat is 15 ft. long, and 5 ft. wide, capable of carrying a dozen men. It should be borne in mind that all these boats are submergible; and being built in compartments an injury occurring to any part is of no consequence; but should one half be destroyed, for instance, by an enemy's shot, it can be instantaneously detached and escape made in the other. It is scarcely necessary to point out the great boon these little dingies will be to the owners of small yachts.

On coming alongside the halves are detached; and each weighing between 60 lbs. and 70 lbs., can be lifted on board by one man, then shut up into a few inches, and stowed out of the way. Or should it be desired to send a hand on shore a moderate distance, he can pitch half a boat overboard, and propel it by rowing, or sculling, for which a sculling notch is provided.

A considerable number of these new boats is now on its way to the torpedo fleet in Bantry Bay, and an order for them from the French government is being executed at the Berthon Boat Company's works at Romsey.—*The Engineer.*

(From the San Francisco Alta, July 7.)

A JAPANESE TRAINING SHIP.

THE Japanese naval training ship *Tsukuba*, Captain Ainaura, six days from Esquimaux, arrived in the bay yesterday forenoon, and came to anchor off the Vallejo street wharf. The *Tsukuba* was here about six years ago, and was then the *Malacca*. The *Tsukuba*, which is one of a class of four training ships belonging to the Japanese navy, left Yeddo Bay on the 29th of April, bound on a cruise of instruction in the Pacific Ocean. After a trip of variable winds and three severe gales, she reached Vancouver on June 9, remaining there until July 1. The run to San Francisco did not take quite six days. The ship will remain in port about three weeks, and then return to Japan via the Sandwich Islands. The *Tsukuba* is a second-class corvette, three-masted, and full-rigged, and ranks as a third class vessel in the Japanese navy. Her length over all is 192 feet, beam 53.3, and hold 24 feet. She is registered 1,034 tons, and has a nominal capacity of 850-horse power. Her engines, which are of English manufacture, are direct-acting double horizontal. She is a wooden vessel, and has rather a heavy appearance, lying high out of the water. There are two decks—the gun deck and the lower one, on which are the officers' rooms, ward rooms, armory, hospital, Cadets' quarters, and forward, the quarters of the crew. On the gun deck are 10 pieces, four of which are 64-pounder Krupp steel guns, and six 44-pounders, of Japanese make. The steam-launch carries a 6-pounder Armstrong breech loading field piece.

When the reporter visited the quarters of the crew, they were at supper, which was of rice, meat, and some sort of jelly. For instruments of gastronomy they

handled, with a dexterity marvellous to the uninitiated, a narrow instrument of steel, resembling a two-pronged fork with the prongs rounded and joined, spoon-shape at the end and scooped out in the centre. The article seemed more practical than the Chinese chop-sticks, but equally difficult of manipulation. The *Tsukuba*, besides her complement of officers and a crew of 327, carries 80 Cadets, all graduates of the Naval College at Tokio. The Cadets make four annual cruises, and are then examined in navigation, after which ordeal, if satisfactorily passed, they are assigned as first class Midshipmen to the various ships of the navy. During these cruises, the Cadets are required to take observations daily at 9 A. M., and to make the calculations on their observations each afternoon; they also stand a regular watch every second day. The Cadets on board the *Tsukuba* are all young men of high family, and speak English, Mr. Uyekara, and one or two others, quite fluently. Their instructor is Navigating-Lieut. James, of the Royal Navy. They are a remarkably bright and intelligent set of young men, and seem very anxious to excel in their profession, their instructor speaking in high terms of their ability and avidity for knowledge. The crew are all young men, and, as all are Japanese, rather small in stature, but exceedingly active and wiry. The officers and crew wore uniforms similar to those of our Navy, and all commands are given in English. The decks of the vessel present a very inviting appearance, everything being scrupulously clean, and the brasswork, of which there is an unusual quantity, being polished up to a high degree.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

A GUN STORM BREWING.

LONDON, June 28, 1880.

A gun storm is brewing again; it was to be expected after the fiasco on board the *Duilio*. The attempt to explain away the explosion in the *Standard* has been hotly attacked by the *United Service Gazette* in a leading article. The latter attacks the construction of all the European guns, excepting Sir William Palliser's, as relying on their interior steel tube for longitudinal strength, and attributes the explosions which have lately taken place in Europe to this cause. It also calls attention to the now world wide known opposition of the War Office to Sir William Palliser's proposals. This opposition proceeds, it is said, from General Campbell, who is a clever official but an ignorant man concerning gun construction. He commenced on a wrong track, and is doing his best to hold his own in spite of the explosions of his guns.

The new guns, which are experimental and breech-loaders, are being prepared at Woolwich, but General Campbell has a thick steel tube running the whole length of the gun from end to end, similar to the French guns which lately exploded.

The *United Service Gazette* maintains that this tube has too much work thrown on it, and declares such guns as these, and the Krupp and Armstrong, unsafe to the men who have to use them. Certainly the late bursts up have been enough to frighten the wits out of any gunners.

We have not heard of any guns bursting from your side of the water, and it is not likely as long as you arrange your gun construction so as to make both the tubes and the casings of the guns do their proper share of the work on firing the gun. It will be very interesting if your people carry off the prize of gun construction after all the talk we have been listening to from the Armstrong, Woolwich, and Krupp newspaper writers.

General Campbell appears to have been unfortunate in the progress he has made, for the Admiralty has, it is said, deserted him, and are about to give the Armstrong Company a large order for breech-loaders. These enterprising people had the guns ready just as the Admiralty craze arose; and their two guns at Shoeburyness have done very well. One is a long 6 inch, and one a long 8 inch. Both are breech-loaders on the French plan. They are 26 calibres long, and the 8 inch fires 90 lb. powder charges of large prismatic powder. Poor General Campbell will have to witness the arming of the fleet with the guns of a private firm. I believe I am not wrong in saying that the work thrown on the interrupted screw threads in the breech closing apparatus I found to be very severe. Some alteration in form proceeds from the shocks, but this alteration has been met thus far by the clever devices of the makers.

As the calibre of the guns increases, it is thought the interrupted threads will give trouble after 50 or 60 rounds. Indeed, some well competent to give an opinion say that the French system will not stand the heaviest charges in the 38 ton guns. It also remains to be seen how the long steel tubes will stand the longitudinal strains which will be thrown upon them. I remember hearing that Commodore Jeffers, of your Navy, is opposed to the tube of a gun bearing the longitudinal strain, and it is known that he is an officer of great experience in gunnery.

The result of the firing of the Armstrong 6-inch and 8-inch guns at Shoeburyness is that the Elswick firm have received an order for 14 6-inch breech-loading rifles from the Admiralty, and also one 40-ton breech-loader, experimental gun. It is supposed that this breech-loader will compete with the Woolwich 40-ton breech-loader. There are some who think that the French system of interrupted screw threads on the breech plug will not answer in heavy guns, and they remark that no order has been given for the Armstrong 8-inch guns. The fact is that this French system is well adapted to small guns, and also I may say to big guns, provided always that the latter have not to fire very heavy charges. I do not think I am wrong in pointing out that to Herr Krupp is due the explosion of the two 12-inch guns in France.

He gets a great velocity by using large charges, and he can do so with his system of breech closing, though his guns burst now and then. The French have been trying to compete with him and have burst their guns. It is considered by some good judges that our heavy breech-loaders on the French system will explode if

fired in competition with Herr Krupp. Sir William Palliser closes his breech with a complete screw thread, and it is thought that the eventual choice of a breech-loading system for heavy guns will be between his plan and Krupp's.

The *United Service Gazette* has another article on longitudinal strains on gun tubes, and publishes a formidable list of explosions of guns so constructed. It is believed that your officers, while using the Krupp system of closure, manage cleverly to throw the longitudinal strain on to your huge homogeneous casings so that the inner tube of coiled wrought iron is free from that strain. If so, then it would follow that the four heavy breech-loaders your Government have ordered will be the strongest guns of their class in the world, for, according to the *United Service Gazette*, they will be free from the initial tension caused by shrinking the casings on to steel tubes, such as the Woolwich, Armstrong, and Krupp systems; moreover the longitudinal strain, instead of falling on the barrel, will be thrown on the casing, and the tangential strain will be met by soft iron coiled barrels, which, being loose in the gun, are in the proper state to absorb the transverse strain. This the *United Service Gazette* maintains to be gun construction on correct scientific principles as compared to gun construction by rule of thumb.

The rule of thumb people are very rich, very strong, very wrong, and have the press in England and Germany at their command, but this will have no effect on the course taken by your officers, who appear to be guided by science in the construction of their heavy guns.

The *United Service Gazette* enumerates 16 heavy explosions of steel lined guns, without giving warning, and points out that 5 of the worst, all of them heavy guns, took place in about the last twelve months.

The new boundary for Greece has been settled by the Congress of Berlin. It embraces Thessaly and the lower part of Albania, opposite Corfu. That Thessaly is fair enough is plain, because the inhabitants are Greeks, but the portion of Albania is likely to give trouble; indeed it may be said that it is all very fine for Congress to lay down the law, but the question is, who is going to enforce it? The situation is indeed amusing. The Russians are laughing in their sleeves, and the Turks, Germans, and Austrians smile as they turn towards Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, and Chamberlain to see what they are going to do. The journals of the non-conformists and radical tail are becoming belicose, so that the situation is very interesting and amusing.

The Conservative party say that these belicose gentlemen are making a muddle of it; the Greeks and Turks are armed and facing one another; is the British fleet to coerce Athens or Constantinople? and who is to give the order for 12-inch rifles to open fire on those peaceful and unarmed cities? Mr. Gladstone, in fact, does not know where he is drifting to; he is governing by impulse and hopes all may go well. So does every one else for that matter, but the situation is considered to be very risky, and one likely to drag us into an unseemly strife, or we must stand by and see two peoples quarrel and cut each other's throats, who had better have been left alone.

London is very full. The number of carriages and of riders in the park is beyond anything known. The wonder is where the people came from, and where they

got all the money. Times are bad, trade is slack, and the farmers are out at elbows from bad harvests and American meat and wheat. It, therefore, makes one wonder to see the every day sights to be seen. It is not that there is anything very luxurious, but merely the enormous number of people who must be rich to appear as they do, and who are not hampered with anything to do beyond enjoying themselves in a harmless sort of manner.

PALL MALL.

THE CZAR'S NOVEL STEAM YACHT.—Yesterday (July 7th) the *Livadia*, the new Russian imperial yacht, was launched from the building yard of Messrs. John Elder and Co., Govan, near Glasgow. Speaking roughly, the *Livadia* must be imagined as a broad and shallow oval, half submerged, and carrying on its surface extensive, lofty, and sumptuous saloons, and other apartments. It resembles a vessel of the ordinary kind, reposing upon a white air cushion. Its principal dimensions are: Length, 260 feet; breadth, 150 feet; depth, 50 feet; tonnage, 11,000; and displacement, 4,000. The advantages of the mode of its construction are thoroughly evident. In the first place the hull is capable of carrying on its back a great palace that would sink any other vessel. In the second place, the peculiar shape of the hull has a double merit: its enormous beam is certain to render the ship as steady as any vessel can possibly be, and its lower lines insure a very considerable rate of speed. The only question is how far that speed will be diminished by the action of the wind. Her engines, however, are very powerful. The propelling power consists of three sets of engines, each having three cylinders; the diameters of which are, for the high pressure, 60 inches, and for the low pressure, 78 inches, with a stroke of 3 feet 3 inches. The propellers themselves are of manganese bronze, thus securing strength and lightness; and, with the view of obtaining the greatest possible power, steel has been largely used in the construction of the engines and boiler, which will be the most powerful in the world for their weight. The indicated horse-power is 10,500, and the vessel is expected to make 14 knots an hour. The launch of the *Livadia* was the one great event at Glasgow yesterday, and visitors poured in from every direction early in the morning. It was impossible on going aboard not to be struck by the height of the decks that tower above the hull, till at the top of all one reaches the reception saloon, in which, when all is ready, a fountain will be placed, and which is at least 40 feet above the level of the sea. Peeping over the taffrail, one could see the three screws, one at each side, and one immediately behind the rudder, all of them about to be totally submerged. This is another novel feature of the vessel. One, or even two, of the screws might be disabled without rendering the vessel unmanageable, and the side screws can, of course, be used on occasion for steering purposes. Their total submersion is an economy of force, and has been attained by the gradual inclination of the shafts from the engines, which, in order to preserve the necessary vertical position of the screws, are placed somewhat more forward than is usual.

The turbot-like lower part of the vessel contains machinery, coal, and stores of all kinds. The steel super-

structure rising over it contains accommodation for the crew forward and for the officers aft, while the palace beyond it includes only the imperial apartments and the cabins for the suite. The turbot-like portion of the vessel is built of steel, with a double bottom, the height of which is no less than 3 feet 6 inches in the centre. This double bottom is divided into 40 water-tight compartments, and extends throughout the flat portion of the bottom. At the sides it is superseded by the cells formed by running two vertical bulkheads right round the ship, and subdividing the distance between them and the outside skin into 40 other compartments. These side cells, formed of continuous bulkheads, and covered by the plating of the rounded deck, present a very rigid, continuous annular structure, which has its lower points tied together by the radial girders, forming the bracket framing of the bottom, and by the heavy beams of the rounded deck, also radial, at the top. Thus, the turbot-like portion of the vessel is made amply strong enough to withstand those forces which might be experienced in the roughest seas, and the local strains, such as those produced by the powerful machinery with which the ship is provided, particular attention being paid to the structure of the stern, in order to distribute the strains on the brackets supporting the propelling shafts of the side screws. The superstructure that rises above the turbot portion of the vessel has been mainly designed to form a support for the palace and deck-houses beyond, in order to raise them so much above the level of the sea as to prevent anything but spray reaching those portions which are intended for the use of the imperial party.—*London Times*, July 8.

THE Boston Transcript says: It is a strange anomaly that under a form of government like that of the United States an officer must keep aloof from the enlisted man, and there is a wide gulf between the two grades of service. A well-known cavalry officer states that he was suddenly snowed in at an isolated post on the plains, and for months the only company he had was a little music box; he was the only commissioned officer present, and of course could not associate with his soldiers, and that little music box made sweeter music for him than that of the finest brass band he ever heard. It is queer such a distinction is made in our Army, because in the armies of the monarchies of Europe the cadets of the German, Austrian and Russian aristocracies have to serve in the ranks before they are commissioned as officers. A young officer will find the theory of commanding men more easily brought into practice than taking care of them, and, if he is wise, he soon makes acquaintance with two very important factors in the question, that is, the commissary and quartermaster. In all the accounts of the grand achievements of the profession of arms, one hears little about those who feed and clothe an army, but many a brilliant battle which illumines history is due to their care and foresight.

"Nul homme," says the *Republique Française*, "dans le rang n'avait la moustache plus retroussée, le képi plus incliné" than the drummer of the French army. By an order of Gen. Farre, however, this potentate is no longer to exist.



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Proposals for Dredging.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
70 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md., July 15, 1880.
PROPOSALS will be received at this office until noon of August 2d, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter, for deepening the channel through certain bars formed in the Appomattox River.

Blank forms and specifications may be had on application to this office.

WM. F. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

James River Improvement—Proposals for Deepening and Deepening the Channel of James River.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
70 Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md., July 15, 1880.
PROPOSALS will be received at this office until noon of August 10, 1880, and opened immediately thereafter, for deepening channels through certain shoals in James River, between Richmond and City Point, Va.

Blank forms and specifications may be had at this office.

WM. F. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

Proposals for Dredging and for Rip-Rap Granite.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. A.,
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SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., on the 5th day of August, 1880, as follows:

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FOREIGN ITEMS.

HAVING recently been tried upon the measured mile in the Solent, the *Neptune* may now be fairly considered as an integral portion of the British navy. *Broad Arrow* calls attention to the fact that not another iron-clad in the fleet has had such a singular history, nor has any other cost the nation such a large sum of money. It may further be said, with equal truth, that no other vessel so little resembles her original plans, nor has any iron-clad added to the Royal navy during the past five years been so little worth the money spent upon her. The *Neptune* was designed by Mr. E. J. Reed for the Brazilian government in the year 1872, and the contract for building her was given to Messrs. Dudgeon, a firm of ship-builders at Millwall, who had built several iron-clads both for the English and foreign navies. It was then intended that she should be named the *Independencia*.

The seventeenth number of the history of the last great war between France and Germany, which is being compiled by the headquarter staff in Berlin, has been just published. In the last number the seven days' fighting round Le Mans, which terminated the campaign on the Loire, was described; and now we have a detailed narrative of the operations on the Lower Seine and on the Somme, between the beginning of 1871 and the conclusion of the armistice which preceded the signature of the definite treaty of peace. The capture of Rocroy and Peronne, the engagements at Sapienles, Robert le Diable and Pœuilly, and the more important battles at Bapaume and St. Quentin are among the events described in the number.

Designs have been accepted by the British Admiralty for a table to be manufactured for the Queen from the timbers of the old Arctic exploring ship *Resolute*, which has been broken up at Chatham Dockyard. A copper bolt from the same vessel is to be rolled into a plate at the mills to be let into the table, and to bear a suitable inscription.

The Japanese officers who are selected for appointment to her Majesty's ships for a cruise of observation rarely fail to make excellent use of their time, and to become popular with those with whom they serve.

The navy will hear with satisfaction that it is not in future to be wholly dependent upon Woolwich for its guns. Sir William Armstrong has received an order from the Admiralty for one 43-ton and fourteen 6-inch breech-loading naval guns. Should the larger gun prove efficient on trial, the Elswick firm will no doubt, being in possession of the necessary machinery, receive further orders. But wide competition alone will bring the most perfect gun to the front.—*United Service Gazette*.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *London Standard* says: That there is a growing discontent amongst the officers of the army cannot be denied, and I think they have every reason to feel dissatisfied with their prospects. Numbers of officers in the prime of life and vigor are lounging about the clubs in town not knowing what to do with themselves. They have been compulsorily retired just when they were fit and willing to serve on in the army with comfort to themselves and benefit to their country. They are too old to enter into business or take up occupations for which they have never been educated. Every year will witness an immense increase to this discontented and idle band unless steps are at once taken to retain all those who are able and willing to continue their army service.

A FIRM of Scotch ship-builders have established themselves at Shanghai, and are turning out iron steamers of the largest size. All of their 1,100 workmen are Chinese, who labor for a few cents each per day. Notwithstanding nearly all the raw material used in those yards has to cross oceans, no where in the world can a ship be built more cheaply. The *London Times* sees in this fact something seriously ominous to the shipwrights on the Clyde and the Tyne.

MR. CHILDERS announces that next year the government proposed abolishing flogging in the army as part of the permanent Military Code.

THE Russian floating-battery *Kremel* does not appear to be made of very tough material. A trading steamer has run into this battery, and it appears that the man-of-war got the worst of the encounter.

A VERY curious question of etiquette has been started by Mr. Partridge at the Hammersmith Police Court. A soldier never uncovers except at a Court-martial. Mr. Partridge found a Lance Corporal of Militia in his court wearing and persisting to wear the forage cap of his uniform. The officers remonstrated with the man, and the remonstrance of the officers was supported by the command of the magistrate. Both directions were unavailing. Like the Sergeant at mess who refused to hand the catnap "because he had been told off to the pickled walnuts," this Lance Corporal of Militia could only obey one order at a time, and found himself constrained by the exigency of the Queen's Regulations. It was in vain for Mr. Partridge to explain to the soldier that there was a decision against him. He took a military view of a military subject, and was quite unconcerned to learn that he was committing a contempt of court. Happily, the magistrate kept his temper, and merely ordered him to leave the building.—*London News*.

HONAX leather has been adopted for the boots issued to sailors of the German navy, experiments with it having been carried on for the last eighteen months with satisfactory results. The leather used is to be made of the skin of the quarters of the horse, the flesh being carefully scraped off so as to render the leather soft and pliable, while still remaining to a large extent waterproof. The new pattern of foot covering for the German sailor is a laced half boot coming up above the ankle bone, with a sewn and pegged sole. In the army the long boot, with upper leathers about twelve inches in height, is to be retained, but it is in future to have a double sole studded with headless nails. Every soldier is also to receive a pair of low boots to wear in barracks, or even in case of necessity in the field in the place of the long boots.

A PARIS letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Gen. Farre intends, as soon as the decrees come into force, to claim military service of the scattered members of congregations. Meanwhile the Jesuits are drafting over to England and Christiania their most promising French novices. Swedes are intolerant of Roman Catholicism; and out of opposition to Sweden the Norwegians favor it. Hence the migration to Christiania, where French nuns have for some time abounded in scholastic establishments. The policy of drafting young friars into the army is more than questionable. It would introduce a strong leaven of disaffection and agitation. Immaculate Conceptionists, Trappists, Récollets, Redemptorists, Barnabites, Trinitarians, Olivetins, 'Servites' of Mary, and so on, would at best make bad soldiers, and they would be zealous agents of any form of reaction favored by the Pope. Jesuits would be good soldiers, but the more dangerous to the Republic for that. Some hundreds of them, disseminated in barrack rooms and camps, would form the nucleus of a redoubtable propaganda. In being obliged to practice the goose step and shoulder the musket, they would not be the less under the orders of their Provincial. Their bodies are so drilled to subjection to the will that military hardships would come easy to them. In hardening novices the Jesuits are careful not to impair physical strength. A rule of theirs is to turn postulants into the world in mean clothing and penniless, for a certain number of months. These shorn lambs must subsist by chance jobs, and are forbidden to seek work that is not humiliating and trying to the strength. When forced by want to beg, and arrested for mendicancy, they are bound not to betray their incognito. The order watches them, but does not help them, unless illness saps the powers of endurance. I have known an instance of a heavy swell, brought up at Harrow, who went over the Ritualist bridge to Jesuitism, who was sent to heaven coal in a French port for seven months. He dressed in grimy, sordid clothing, and lived in a rookery with the poorest of the poor. A doctor affiliated to the order watched over his health. With able-bodied Jesuits below and officers above who were trained at La Rue des Postes, the army would soon get into a dangerous condition. Gen. Farre's energy will outrun his discretion if he exacts military service from the scattered orders."

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent says: "The presence here, attended by a staff of experts, of Mr. Barker, the American, has given rise to the most varied rumors. It is believed that the government is determined to appropriate a large amount to the enlargement of the fleet, and it is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Barker, who is backed by a powerful American syndicate, is willing to help the government. Mr. Barker, who is a Philadelphia Quaker, very much astonished the Russians by the scrupulous honesty with which, under disadvantageous circumstances, he fulfilled his former contract for supplying cruisers, and he has been received here with singular favor, and was even admitted to a private audience by the Czar."

A CURIOUS trial has just taken place at Rouen. So long ago as 1860, a shipowner named Durege, and a master mariner named Gelle, chartered the *Don Juan*, from the port of Havre, under the pretence of sending the vessel out to carry Chinese from Macao to their native country. She was, however, taken to the Coast of Guinea, where a Portuguese man-broker sold the skipper 800 slaves at the price of 164 francs per head, the whole cargo costing 164,000 francs, or some \$33,000. Sickness and hunger killed 193 of the negroes on the voyage to Havana, but the planters bought the remainder at the rate of 3500 francs a head. As soon as the cargo was cleared out the ship was burnt in the open sea, in order to efface all traces of the horrible crime, which had involved the deaths of nearly 200 human beings. The owner cleared \$200,000 by the venture, the captain \$100,000, the first mate \$10,000, and each seaman \$600. In spite of the precautions taken, the French authorities heard of what had occurred, and opened an inquiry in 1861. Most of the accomplices were tried at Rouen before the Court of Assise. Those who had been arrested were condemned, the rest were sentenced in their absence *par contumace*. One of the latter, Charles Sorel, made his appearance the other day and was brought before the court. In view, however, of the long period of time which had elapsed, of the difficulty of bringing forward certain proof of guilt, and of the honorable life led by the prisoner since the occurrence, he was acquitted. It is painful to think that the Spanish Government is the real criminal in all such cases, and that the ghastly scenes which happened on board the *Don Juan* in 1860 may happen just as well in 1880, as they, no doubt, have many a time in the intervening years.

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REILLY-KIMBALL.—At Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, July 15, at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. J. B. Rice, Lieut. S. J. REILLY, U. S. Army, to FRANCES M., daughter of the late J. B. Kimball, Chief Engineer U. S. Navy.

DIED.

DE GRESS.—At Austin, Texas, June 16, 1880, of inflammation of the brain, ANNIE ELIZABETH, aged 16 months, daughter of Col. J. C. and Mrs. De Gress.

DE GRESS.—At Austin, Texas, June 19, 1880, of inflammation of the brain, JOSEPHINE WAYNE, aged 2 months, daughter of Col. J. C. and Mrs. De Gress.

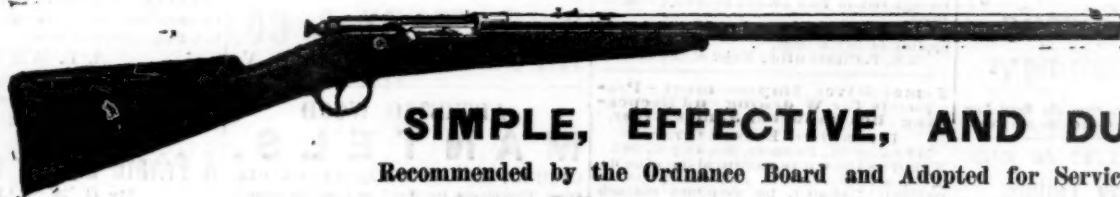
DE GRESS.—At Austin, Texas, July 5, 1880, of typhoid fever, in the 36th year of her age, BETTIE, wife of Col. J. C. De Gress.

HEMPHILL.—July 15, 1880, at the residence of her grandparents, Junction City, Kansas, AGNES MARY HEMPHILL, daughter of Captain W. C. Hemphill, 4th Cavalry, and granddaughter of Capt. H. Sweeney, 4th Cavalry.

LORD.—Suddenly, at Fort Brown, Tex., on Wednesday, July 7, 1880, of congestion of the stomach, MARY MONTGOMERY EATON, wife of Lieut. T. W. Lord, 20th Infantry.

SELLERS.—At Philadelphia, Penn., July 13, 1880, SAMUEL SELLERS, Esq., father of Captain and Brevet Major Edwin E. Sellers, U. S. Army, aged 73 years.

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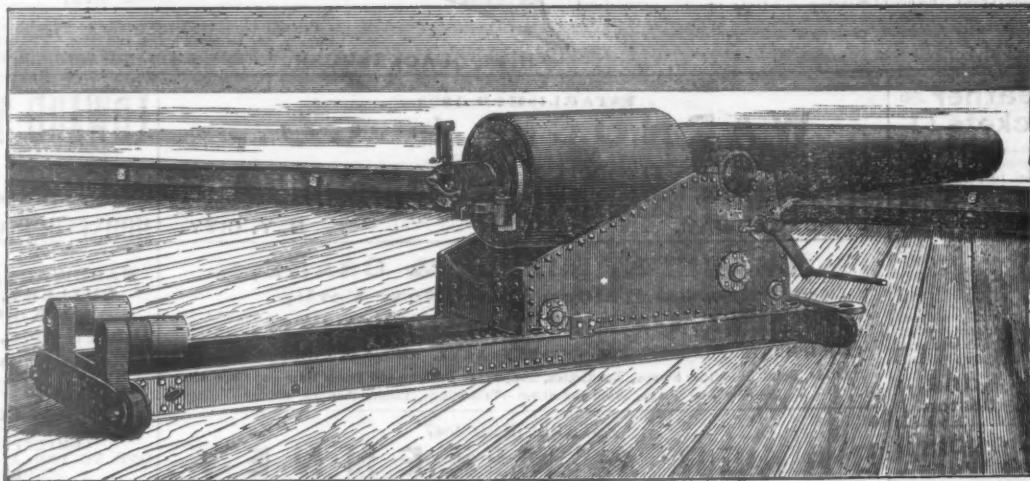
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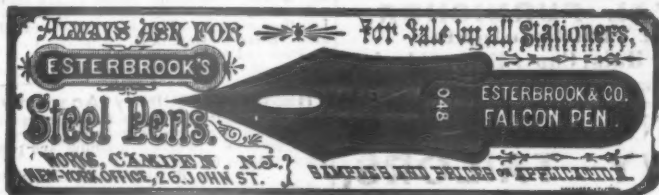
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